New-York Evening Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1027. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A Very Large Daily Newspaper, which contains Forty-eight Columns, and having [illegible] any other Daily Newspaper in the [illegible], is published Every Morning—(Sundays excepted)—at No. [illegible] Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, and delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, for Twelve and a Half Cents per week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year in advance; Three [illegible] in advance required in all exchanges with Country [illegible].

Postage on the Daily Times [illegible] to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—[illegible] cents per quarter, or $1 [illegible] per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
Published Every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
Is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per year, payable invariably in advance. This paper is made up expressly for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A Very Large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Ten copies for Fifteen Dollars, or Twenty copies for [illegible] Dollars, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the Weekly Times, sent by mail one year, is as follows:
Within the County.......... Free.
Within the State.......... 13 cents.
Within the United States.......... 26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,
A Large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulating in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 6¼ cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Evening Times.

TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 2.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s..s3	90	750	Erie Railroad.......b3	38½
[illegible]	Virg'a 6s..'86 ex int.	93	100	do.........s3	38½
[illegible]	do.........b30	[illegible]	100	do.........btw	38
1,000	Mich. South. Bds..	82	50	do.........b60	40
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	83	50	do.........b60	38
[illegible]	do.........b30	83	300	do.........b30	38
[illegible]	do.........	83½	100	do.........b10	38
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	82	300	do.........s3	38
[illegible]	do.........b60	83½	200	do.........b30	38
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	108	100	do.........b30	38
[illegible]	Canton Co..........	19½	200	do.........s3	38
[illegible]	do.........b3	19½	200	do.........s3	38
[illegible]	do.........s3	19½	350	do.........s3	38
[illegible]	Nic. Transit Co.	16	100	do.........b3	38
[illegible]	do.........b60	14½	100	do.........c	38
[illegible]	do.........s3	13½	25	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	91
[illegible]	do.........b60	16	[illegible]	do.........	90
[illegible]	do.........c	13½	250	Hudson Railroad.....s3	28
[illegible]	do.........b60	14½	100	do.........b3	28
[illegible]	do.........b30	14	350	do.........	28
[illegible]	Flor. & K. Joint Stk..	[illegible]	100	do.........	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. J. Zinc Co.	6	400	do.........b30	28
[illegible]	Penn. Coal Co.....b60	[illegible]	600	do.........b60	28
[illegible]	do.........	95	10	New-Jersey Railroad	115
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Co.......c	28	10	N. H. & Hartford R. R.	108
[illegible]	do.........b3	28	200	Reading Railroad..opg	73
[illegible]	do.........s3	27½	200	do.........opg	72½
[illegible]	do.........b3	27½	100	do.........c	73
[illegible]	do.........c	27	100	do.........	72½
[illegible]	do.........s10	27½	200	do.........b30	73
[illegible]	do.........b60	28½	50	Hudson R. Railroad...	34
[illegible]	do.........b30	28	225	do.........	33½
[illegible]	do.........s10	27½	150	do.........b60	34
[illegible]	do.........s10	27½	200	do.........b60	34½
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. Railroad..	83½	50	do.........b30	34
[illegible]	do.........	83½	10	N. Indiana Railroad..	79
[illegible]	do.........btw	83½	75	Ills. Cen. Railroad..	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.........	83½			

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Eight Days Later from California—Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* has arrived at this port with California dates to the 8th inst.

The steamship *Star of the West* left San Juan on the 22d inst. for New-York, with 250 passengers and $700,000 in treasure.

The news from California, which is eight days' later than our previous advices, is wholly unimportant.

A Russian privateer had arrived at San Francisco, having escaped from the Allied fleet in the Pacific.

The arrivals at San Francisco from Atlantic ports, were the ships *Celestial* and *Stingaree*, both from New-York.

The United States frigate Columbia, with Minister WHEELER, and ex-Consul FABENS on board, had arrived at Greytown; and the United States steamer *Princeton*,—which was at Aspinwall,—was daily expected.

There were three British men-of-war in the port of Greytown.

Castillo had been captured on Lake Nicaragua.

Late and Interesting from the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 1.

The ship *Minstrel*, arrived at this port, brings Cape of Good Hope papers to Nov. 4.

Accounts from the frontier state that there were fears of another Kaffir war. It was alleged that the Kaffirs were endeavoring to stir up the Jingoes to rebellion, the English having attempted to interfere with their system of polygamy, &c. Active watch was kept by the Government.

The natives beyond Orange River sovereignty had refused to allow further trading of the British with the interior of Africa, saying that they would kill off all the elephants.

So large an amount of wool had accumulated at Port Elizabeth that freight to London had considerably advanced.

The Cape papers contain severe articles on the policy of the Home Government, as regards the native tribes.

The country was in an unsettled state, and many murders are chronicled.

The Burning of the Mechanics' Institute at New-Orleans—The Ponchartrain Railroad Bonds.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 29.

The loss by the destruction of the Mechanics' Institute in this city is estimated at $70,000, of which $30,000 is covered by insurance.

An injunction was granted to-day restraining the Ponchartrain Railroad Company from selling the City Bonds now offered for sale by them in New-York.

Partial Destruction of an Engine-house on the New-York Central Railroad by Fire.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, Jan. 1.

The engine-house of the New-York Central Railroad at this place, took fire at an early hour this morning and was partially destroyed. The damage to building and locomotive is above 3,500. It will cause no interruption to the business of the road.

The Steamship Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York, *via* Havana, has arrived at this port. She brings no news of importance.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Inauguration of the Mayor.

The Common Council and the City and County Officers Sworn In.

Organization of the two Boards of the Common Council.

A large number of citizens were in attendance at the City Hall yesterday in the hopes to witness the inauguration of the newly elected Mayor, and to be present when the two branches of the City Legislature assumed their respective seats.

A large police force was present and no more were admitted than could be comfortably accommodated.

The Inauguration of Mayor WOOD took place in the Mayor's office.

At 12 o'clock Mayor WESTERVELT announced that the time having arrived when his term of office expired, he would proceed to duly qualify his successor. Mr. WOOD then stepped forward and received the oath of office from Mayor WESTERVELT. The oath is as follows:

You do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that you will faithfully discharge the duties of Mayor of the City of New-York to the best of your ability.

Mayor WOOD then signed his oath of office, after which he received the numerous congratulations of his friends.

Board of Aldermen.

The members of the Board of Aldermen standing over and the newly elected members, assembled at the Chambers of the Board at 12 o'clock yesterday. The Board was called to order by D. F. VALENTINE, Esq., Clerk. Mayor WOOD then took the Chair and proceeded to administer the oath of office to the following gentlemen, recently elected members of the Board:

Wards.		Wards.	
1..	JOSIAH W. BROWN.	13..	JOHN H. BRIGGS.
3..	SAMUEL H. MOSER.	15..	ISAAC O. BARKER.
5..	HENRY R. HOFFMIRE.	17..	NATHAN C. ELY.
7..	CHARLES FOX.	19..	ANSON HERRICK.
9..	PETER P. VOORHEES.	21..	GEORGE W. VARIAN.
11..	JAS. R. STEERS.		

Alderman HERRICK then moved that the Board be temporarily organized by appointing Alderman JAMES KELLY as temporary President.

Alderman WILLIAMSON moved to amend by substituting the name of Alderman PETER VOORHEES, which was lost.

The original motion was then put and carried by a vote of 20 ayes to 2 nays.

Alderman KELLY then took the chair.

Alderman WAKEMAN then moved that DAVID T. VALENTINE, Esq., be declared reëlected to the position of Clerk of the Board, which motion was carried unanimously.

Alderman HERRICK then moved that the Board proceed to ballot for a permanent President of the Board, which motion was carried.

Aldermen WILLIAMSON and HERRICK were appointed tellers.

On the first ballot the vote stood as follows:

Nathan C. Ely, (*Whig*)............	10
Josiah W. Brown, (*Hard*)............	8
Isaac O. Barker, (*Whig*)............	4
Total............	22

The President declared that there not being a majority for either of the candidates, there was no election.

A sharp discussion here ensued upon the decision of the Chair—Aldermen WAKEMAN and LORD contending that, except where a rule to the contrary was first laid down, the ordinary common law parliamentary rule that a plurality vote was sufficient to elect, must prevail. Aldermen HERRICK, DRAKE, HOWARD, and others, contended that the usage of the Board had always been to elect a President by a majority of the votes of the Board.

An appeal from the decision of the Chair being taken, the Board decided to sustain the Chair by a vote of 12 Ayes to 10 Nays.

The Board then proceeded with the balloting. On the second and third ballots the vote stood the same as on the first. On the fourth ballot Alderman BARKER was declared elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

The following was the vote:

N. C. Ely............	9
Josiah W. Brown............	1
Isaac O. Barker............	12
Total............	22

On motion the temporary President appointed OLD, ELY and BROWN a Committee to conduct the President to the Chair.

On taking his seat, President BARKER made some introductory remarks.

On motion of Alderman HOWARD, the Clerks and Sergeant-at-arms were unanimously reëlected to their respective positions.

On motion the Chair appointed Aldermen VOORHEES and HOWARD a Committee to to announce the organization of the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Councilmen.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

Board of Councilmen.

The newly elected Board of Councilmen convened yesterday at 12 M. at the Chamber of the Board, City Hall. FERNANDO WOOD, newly elected Mayor of the City, took the chairman's seat and proceeded to administer the oath of office. The Clerk called the roll and the members were duly sworn—ten at a time. The Mayor read the oath as follows: "You do severally swear, that you will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that you will faithfully discharge the duties of Councilmen of this City according to your best abilities."

COUNCILMEN ELECTED.

Ward.	Dist.	
I..	1..	HENRY SMITH, *W.*
	2..	CHARLES GANNON, *H.*
II..	3..	GIDEON CLIFTON, *W.*
III..	4..	WILLIAM H. BEAN, *W.*
IV..	5..	(Tied.)
	6..	BARTHOLOMEW HALY, *H.*
	7..	AARON [illegible], *H.*
V..	8..	JOSEPH A. JACKSON, *W.*
	9..	GEORGE A. BARNEY, *W.*
	10..	PETER M. SCHENCK, *H.* and *K. N.*
VI..	11..	JOHN CLANCY, *H.*
	12..	MICHAEL C. DONOHO, *H.*
	13..	JAMES E. KERRIGAN, *H.*
VII..	14..	ERASTUS W. BROWN, *W.*
	15..	JOHN G. SEELY, *S.* and *H.*
	16..	ORLANDO GRAY, *Fusion.*
VIII..	17..	HORATIO N. WILD, *W.* and *K. N.*
	18..	DAVID COLEMAN, *W.* and *K. N.*
	19..	THOMAS B. KIDDER, *W.* and *K. N.*
	20..	E. WAINWRIGHT, *S.*
IX..	21..	H. P. SEE, *R.*
	22..	CHARLES J. HOLDEN, *H.*
	23..	C. S. HOOPER, *R.*
	24..	ALFRED BRUSH, *R.* and *S.*
X..	25..	HORATIO REED, *R.* and *W.*
	26..	JOEL W. MASON, *W.*
	27..	JONATHAN PURDY, *R.* and *S.*
	28..	WILLIAM TAYLOR, *H.*
XI..	29..	THOMAS G. VAN COTT, *W.*
	30..	THOMAS [illegible], *K. N.*
	31..	G. M. RADLEY, *R.* & *K. N.*
	32..	JOHN HART, *S.*
XIII..	33..	WILLIAM FLOYD, *W.*
	34..	EDWARD F. McCONNELL, *H.*
	35..	THOMAS COOPER, *H.*
XIV..	36..	P. BARNES, *R.*
	37..	THOMAS FARREN, *S.*
	38..	HENRY S. SLEVIN, *S.*
XV..	39..	WM. M. VERMILYE, *W.* & *R.*
	40..	OTIS D. SWAN, *W.*
	41..	J. W. SCOTT, *W.*
XVI..	42..	J. W. RANNEY, *W.*
	43..	JACOB S. MOORE, *R.* & *K. N.*
	44..	THOMAS DUNLAP, *S.*
	45..	S. M. [illegible], *W.* & *R.*
XVII..	46..	J. W. VAN RIPER, *W.*
	47..	BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, *W.*
	48..	A. LAMBRIGHT, *W.*
	49..	WILLIAM TRESLOW, *W.*
	50..	(Tied.)
XX..	51..	J. T. CONKLIN, *W.* & *K. N.*
	52..	FRANCIS M. CURRY, *W.* & *K. N.*
	53..	DANIEL D. CONOVER, *W.* & *K. N.*
XXI..	54..	J. WEBBER, *R.* & *K. N.*
	55..	CHARLES H. HASWELL, *R.* & *S.*
XVIII..	56..	WILLIAM M. BAXTER, *R.* & *W.*
	57..	FREDERICK G. MATHER, *R.* & *W.*
XIX..	58..	BRYAN McCAHILL, *S.*
XXII..	59..	J. C. WENDELL, *H.* & *K. N.*
XII..	60..	GEORGE W. JENKINS, *W.*

Councilman CLANCY moved that WILLIAM M. VERMILYE, of the Thirty-ninth District, be chosen President *pro tem* of the Board. An amendment was offered to substitute the name of HORATIO REED, of the Twenty-fifth District. On the vote being taken Mr. REED received 25 votes and Mr. VERMILYE 28, Mr. VERMILYE was therefore declared elected, and with usual form is directed to the Chair.

Councilman PINCKNEY moved that the Board proceed to the election of a permanent President, and that thirty-one votes constitute an election.

Councilman BARNEY thought that the Board before proceeding to any election, should resolve upon the adoption of some temporary rules of government.

Councilman GRAY offered an amendment that thirty votes constitute a choice.

Councilman PINCKNEY's motion prevailed. The Chairman appointed Councilman BARNEY and CLANCEY, Tellers.

The following vote was declared:

Daniel D. Conover......	32	Blank............	1
Frederick E. Mather......	20		
William V. Vermilye......	4	Total............	57

Councilman CONOVER was declared elected. Councilman JACKSON, SCHENCK and PINCKNEY were appointed by the chair in Committee to conduct the President to his seat.

On taking his seat President CONOVER said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN: I thank you for the honor you have conferred, in having made choice of me to preside over your body during the ensuing year. It shall be my endeavor to discharge the duties placed upon me to the best of my abilities. I hope you may not be disappointed in the choice you have made, and that at the expiration of the year, those who preferred that some other should occupy my place, will not regret my having become an incumbent of the position which I now assume.

A great many of us have met in the last Board; some come here for the first time. The Board of the year just ended has had to labor under many difficulties. With few exceptions, none had ever been members of a legislative body before, and still a large amount of business in this term has been transacted. Gentlemen, I repeat it shall be my effort to discharge my duties faithfully, impartially and justly.

On motion, the Board proceeded to an election of Clerk for the ensuing year. On the first ballot CHARLES P. MCCLENACHAN, Esq., was reëlected without a dissenting vote.

On balloting for a Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. SLIDELL, the former incumbent, received the unanimous vote.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen was announced, declaring their organization and readiness to receive communications.

The following Committee were appointed by the President to wait on the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to announce their organization and readiness to receive any communication it might be their pleasure to forward to their body: Councilmen Gray, Ridder, Reed, Vermilye and Mather, the Committee to wait on the Mayor; Councilmen Haswell, Pinckney, Brush, Holden and Brown, the Committee to wait on the Board of Aldermen.

On a ballot for Deputy Clerk for the ensuing year JOHN A. TOWLE received 37 votes, and GEORGE H. RAYMOND 21. Mr. TOWLE was declared elected.

The Message of the Mayor was received and read by the Clerk. On motion, the same was ordered on file and a thousand copies for distribution.

Adjourned till Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Official Proceedings at the County Clerk's Office.

On New-Year's morning Mr. RICHARD S. CONNOLLY, the County Clerk, was at his post to administer the oath of office to the newly-elected District-Attorney, City Judge, Recorder, and other recently-elected officials.

The following gentlemen were present at the Clerk's office, and severally subscribed their names to the customary oath of office:

District Attorney.—A. OAKEY HALL.
Recorder.—JAMES A. SMITH, Jr.
City Judge.—SIDNEY H. STUART.
Surrogate.—ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
Register.—JOHN J. DOANE.
Police Justices.—MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Second Judicial District; MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Seventh Judicial District; WILLIAM S. DAVISON, Eighth Judicial District.
Civil Justice.—THOMAS PEARSON, Seventh Judicial District.

CITY OFFICERS.

The offices of Governor of the Almshouse, and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps are designated by the statute as "City Officers," consequently they are sworn in by the Chief Magistrate of our City. Mayor WOOD accordingly administered the usual oath to the following officials:

Governors of the Almshouse.—JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, (Whig and Native;) DANIEL F. TIEMANN, (Hard-Shell.)
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.—JOSEPH E. EBLING, (Know-Nothing.)

Probable Murder and Suicide.

Last night a serious case of shooting took place in the Eighth Ward, which will probably result in the loss of two lives. It seems a party of men were gambling at a table with dice in the groggery of two men named PITTS, corner of Grand and Laurens-streets, and during the early part of the evening a dispute arose between two of the party named JOSEPH HALL and MICHAEL O'BRIEN, concerning a one dollar note, which was put up on the board by HALL to take out a shilling. The owner of the bill insisted that seven shillings was due him from the pool, while O'BRIEN, who had charge of the money, denied it and refused to pay over. It is stated that HALL deliberately pulled from his pocket a revolver and remarked to O'BRIEN, "Come now, my seven shillings or I'll shoot." Meanwhile the other players at the table became alarmed, and as they were making their exit HALL fired at O'BRIEN, and a ball entered his left shoulder, mangling the flesh in a horrible manner. HALL was not contented with one shot at his antagonist, but fired again, and the contents of the pistol entered his abdomen near the groin, inflicting a most frightful wound. Notwithstanding these severe injuries, O'BRIEN attempted to crawl out of the room, when he was shot the third time by HALL. HALL found himself left alone, and upon a moment's reflection, thinking he had committed the crime of murder, resolved to destroy himself, and at once placed the muzzle of a loaded barrel, of the same revolver, at the side of his face and fired. The jaw was blown off, and as the ball glanced upwards it lodged somewhere in his head, and has not been discovered. He was immediately conveyed to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where he received medical attendance, but the location of the slug was not traced. In the meantime the sufferer, O'BRIEN, was carried to the New-York Hospital, where his wounds were dressed by a surgeon. In consequence of the prostrate condition of the patient, the surgeons did not venture to probe the wounds or prosecute the search for the balls that are in his body. He has but little prospects of recovery, as inflammation will probably take place.

Poor Meeting in the Park.

Messrs. PAUL and WOOD held another meeting on the steps of the City Hall yesterday, at noon. Mr. WOOD exhorted his hearers to be "condensed together in affection," and attributed the present prostration and perdition of labor to the rule of monopoly. Mr. PAUL proved to his own satisfaction that the present officials were "co-workers of iniquity;" he exalted our Revolutionary ancestors to the heavens, and gave quite a contrary direction to the soup-houses. It was voted that a procession of the poor should form in the Park this morning, at 9 o'clock, to parade the streets with appropriate banners, and that the wealthy should be invited to give one-seventh of their annual income to the needy. After the adjournment, Ex-Wood-sawyer HAYDOCK spoke for an hour on Temperance.

Robbery.

At the watch returns of Saturday morning, before Judge OSBORNE, a young man named WILLIAM LAYTON, was arraigned upon a charge of committing a robbery upon a German named CHARLES SHULTZ, on Friday night. The prisoner, LAYTON demanded his money, and not receiving a favorable answer, knocked the complainant down; and forcibly took from his possession a gold ring, valued at $3, which they carried off. The prisoner on his examination, stated that he was a native of Cape May, and a seaman by occupation. In answer to the charge preferred against him he said, I cannot guilty; I was drunk at the time." The magistrate fully committed him for trial at the coming term of the Court of General Sessions.

New-Years on the Islands.

The festivities and enjoyments consequent on the advent of New-Year's day, were not confined to the residents of this City. The boys on Randall's Island, too, had a good time, through the kind consideration of their Governors. Their dinner was more inviting, their tasks shorter and easier, and their recesses more lengthy than usual. The children were likewise much pleased and instructed by a beautiful model of Mount Vernon, exhibited to them by Mr. YALE, who, together with Governor DRAPER, took advantage of the occasion to instruct the young auditors in the truths taught in the life of the "Father of his Country."

Several of the Commissioners of Emigration paid a visit to Ward's Island, where they spent some time, and testified their approbation of the conduct of their employés. The unfortunate inmates of the Island were not forgotten: some cakes, &c., were distributed among them, for which they appeared duly happy.

The inmates of the other institutions were treated to a little better fare than usual, reminding them that New-Year's Day had come again.

Fires.

There were several false alarms of fire last night. A carpenter's shop, corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street was set on fire about 9 o'clock P. M.; it was damaged about $200. There was no insurance on the building.

Another fire broke out about 3 o'clock this morning in an Italian boarding-house, No. 144 Spring-street. The building was badly charred before the flames were extinguished.

ICE IN THE RIVER.—There are large quantities of drift ice in the rivers to-day. The ship *Rose Standish*, for Salinas Bay, and a British brig at anchor in the North River, were carried down abreast of Staten Island by it.

LONG ISLAND.

Organization of the Common Council of the Consolidated City of Brooklyn.

The members of the new Common Council elected under the charter of the consolidated city, assembled at the City Hall, at 10½ A. M., Monday, Jan. 1st, to organize.

The hall was crowed to excess by citizens, who manifested much interest in the proceedings.

ALDEN S. CROWELL, of the Seventh Ward, was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*, when the roll was called and all the members answered to their names as being present.

A Committee of three was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Board, which were subsequently reported and adopted.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for a President, which resulted in the choice of DANIEL P. BARNARD, Esq., of the Third Ward, by a vote of 20 to 16.

Alderman BARNARD was escorted to the President's chair, when he addressed the Board; after which a Committee of two was appointed to wait upon his Honor Mayor LAMBERT, and inform him that the Board was ready to receive any communication from him. Soon after Mayor HALL appeared and read his Message.

After the transaction of some other important business the Board adjourned to Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock.

A Man Nearly Frozen to Death—Inhumanity of the Ferry Company.

It was a very cold night on Saturday. The ice formed readily in Buttermilk Channel and in the river. About the coldest period, Sunday, at 3 A. M., as two gentlemen, residing in Brooklyn, were passing along Clinton-street, they discovered a man nearly frozen to death upon the sidewalk. He was partly clinging to a tree, around which his arms had stiffened. To add to the misfortune of his position he was deaf and dumb, and unable to express himself or make himself understood. The gentlemen conveyed him with difficulty to the Ferry on Atlantic-street, a distance of over a mile. They reasonably thought that the wretched man might be allowed to uncongeal himself by the fire in the waiting-room. But no—the Ferry Company are not Samaritans—and the earnest request of the aforesaid gentlemen, that the man might be allowed to lay upon the floor of the room, in front of the stove, was peremptorily refused. The man in charge of the gate told them that he dared not admit the freezing creature, though he might die in the street for want of a little cherishing warmth. Thus repelled from what they had believed to be the only available place of succor, they went in search of better folk than the Ferry Company, and, providentially, found a coffee saloon, with a Christian woman in superintendence. There, under kind treatment, the unfortunate man improved, and ultimately was taken in charge by two policemen, who conveyed him to the City Hall Station, where he was still further warmed and succored during the night.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—G. H. Brown, G. T. Sewall, A. E. Newbold, Robert Tinet, E. Howland, A. C. Pickerel, Mr. Thompson and lady, Jos. Jones, P. T. Dufion, A. J. Penniston, A. Peretto and lady, C. Bair, M. Wolf, E. Sylvester, P. P. Round, Pedro Caballos, J. T. Bates, Jose Valiente, R. Felix, G. Niguet, L. Nunal.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Miss Allen, Mrs. Read, G. T. Peckham and family, M. Wood and lady, W. Martin, J. B. Boig, D. Jacobs, J. H. Taylor, W. McKenzie, A. Frazie, Dr. J. Bailey, Capt. J. W. Richardson, Geo. Lee, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—T. West, B. Hyland, Jas. Cosine, [illegible] C. Smart, A. W. Ollmer, A. Kulstein, Jas. Y. Carr, Capt. Robt. Murray, and 19 in steerage.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Bark A. H. Kimble, Sleeper, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell.
Schrs. J. K. Baker, Marshall, Norfolk, Chase & Small; J. Preble, Wells, Attakapas, C. & E. J. Peters; Telegraph, Roath, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

MONDAY..Jan. 1.

Bark Robert Mills, McNair, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.
Schr. Ashland, Brush, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bulloch, New-Orleans and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah 57 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Passed, in Savannah River, ship Julia Howard, from New-York; 31st, at 3 P. M., off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, at 2.45 P. M., 30 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Tennessee; at 6 P. M., 25 miles N. E. of Cape Hatteras, with steamship Augusta, both bound South.

Brig Volante, Sewall, Malaga 75 ds., passed Gibraltar Dec. 2, with fruit, &c., to Shiff Bros. & Co.

Brig Bonnie Bird, Snowball, Bluehill 17 ds., with granite to master.

Schr. Sarah, (of New-Bedford,) Perry, Baltimore, with corn, bound to New-Bedford.

Schr. Ellen Bush, Erickson, Wilmington, N. C., with [illegible] and corn to master.

Schr. Fashion, Newman, Milton, D. C., with corn to I. N. Fox.

Schr. Emma C. Latham, (of [illegible],) Hillcock, Virginia, with oysters, for Boston.

Schr. S. E. Bailey, Carey, Smyrna, Del., with corn to E. N. Fox.

Schr. George W. Cummins, Hertell, Dover, Del., 3 ds., with [illegible] to E. N. Fox.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I hereby submit for your consideration an account of the financial condition of the State, its various institutions and interests, together with such remarks as they suggest, and as seem to me appropriate.

The receipts on account of the General Fund during the last fiscal year, were $1,955,527 42; and the payments during the same period were $1,817,850 99. At the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1853, there was a deficiency in the revenue of that fund of $449,312 96; this has been reduced during the past year $140,158 58, and the deficiency on the 30th of September, 1854, was $279,054 38. This reduction has been effected by the increase in the State tax, which was raised from one-quarter of a mill to one mill on the dollar by the Legislature of 1853; over half the amount thus raised, however, $657,144 66, was paid in accordance with the requirements of the law, to the Auditor of the Canal Department, for the payment of debts due to contractors, for damages, &c. During the next fiscal year the State tax will be only three-quarters of a mill on the dollar; and according to the estimates of the Comptroller, the income of the General Fund will not be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, including the indebtedness of the State Prisons—so that the deficiency now existing will be still further increased.

The receipts of the General Fund during the past year include the sum of $200,000 out of the surplus revenues of the Canals after meeting previous demands upon them made by the Constitution to the amount of $1,850,000. By the amendment of the Constitution adopted in 1853, authorizing loans for the completion of the enlargement of the State Canals, there is set apart out of these revenues such additional sum as shall be sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and extinguish the principal in eighteen years, of any loans that may be made for the purposes specified. This provision will increase the sum payable out of the surplus revenues of the Canals, before the General Fund can receive any benefit from them, to $1,940,820, during the coming and to a still larger amount during each succeeding year. Under these circumstances there is some reason to apprehend that the large contribution hitherto made to the General Fund from the canal revenues, must be suspended, and that the deficiency in that fund must be correspondingly increased. The Legislature will, therefore, perceive the necessity of more than ordinary economy in the appropriations they may make for any of the various objects that will solicit their attention.

These deficiencies in the General Fund have hitherto been paid out of moneys in the Treasury belonging to the several funds held by the State in trust;—the amount due those funds on the 30th of September, 1854, and constituting a debt against the State, was $109,770 77, above the available means in the Treasury. The condition of the General Fund, as well as the custom that has become uniform, of appropriating the capital of Trust Funds held by the State and declared by the Constitution to be inviolable, to meet its deficiencies, demands the attention of the Legislature.

The debt of the General Fund on the 30th of September last was $[illegible],356,654 37. In the Sinking Fund provided by the Constitution for the extinguishment of this debt, there is a deficiency for the past fiscal year of $[illegible]1,569 68, which is likely to be still further increased.

The capital of the School Fund at the close of the fiscal year was $2,485,211 97; which is an increase of $41,954 74 during the year. The receipts on account of the revenue of this Fund were $144,110 97. The capital of the Literature Fund is $268,[illegible] 12, and the revenue received from it during the year was $16,239 14. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund is $4,014,520 71, and the receipts on account of its revenue were $257,[illegible] 08.

The receipts of the State Canals from tolls, rent of surplus waters and interest on current Canal revenues, during the past year, amounted to $2,988,665 21;—and the aggregate expenditures for repairs, superintendence, &c., were $1,237,866 20. The surplus revenue was thus only $1,750,799 01. In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, the sum of $1,944,861 72 has been set apart for the various purposes specified in that instrument, including $200,000 towards the expenses of the State Government. There is a deficiency, therefore, in the revenues of the Canals, of $194,062 71. This result is due to a variety of causes, some of which, it may reasonably be hoped, will not again occur, while others may be remedied by judicious legislation. The commercial embarrassments of the country, a severe and unusual drought followed by short crops, navigation often impeded by want of water and difficult from the incompleteness of its channels, and the active rivalry of competing modes of transportation, have combined to diminish the business and the revenues of these great State works;—while a large increase in the expenditures for repairs, partly due, without doubt, to inconsiderate and mischievous legislation, and other causes, have increased the expenses far beyond a proper limit. It is hoped that these causes of embarrassment and of loss to the Canals may be removed;—but without a much larger increase in the revenues than can reasonably be expected, there will not only be no surplus to be appropriated to the work of enlargement, but the usual contribution to the *General Fund*, must be withheld. There is no good reason to apprehend any inability to make all the payments to the Sinking Funds required by the Constitution so that the credit of the State will not be in the least degree impaired.

The loan of $2,250,000 made for the purposes of the enlargement realized a premium of $342,952 77. The total amount of contracts entered into for work on the enlargement of the several canals, is $4,339,741 84, at prices averaging over 21 per cent. less than the estimates of the Engineers. The report of the Auditor of the Canal Department contains much information and many suggestions on the general subject well worthy of your attention.

From the records of the Banking Department it appears that fifteen banking associations have been organized, and eight individual bankers have deposited securities and received circulating notes, during the fiscal year. The total amount of circulating notes issued to banking associations and individual bankers, and outstanding on the 30th of September, 1854, for $24,661,572, for the redemption of which there was held in trust by the Superintendent securities amounting to $25,962,169, of which $6,718,248 11 was in bonds and mortgages. The whole number of banks, banking associations and individual bankers in the State was 334; the amount of circulation was $43,962,535, and the whole amount of banking capital was $83,773,288, being an increase of $7,081,213 over the previous year. Notwithstanding the extraordinary financial embarrassments of the year, the *Banks of the State, with but few exceptions, have* promptly met their liabilities to the bill-holders *and the public. The cases* in which failures have occurred, afford renewed evidence of the comparative insecurity of allowing bonds and mortgages to be received at their par value, as a basis for banking. During the past year there has been an increase in this class of securities of $940,670 73, much of which has replaced State Stocks that have been withdrawn. Inasmuch as the new issues of State Stock authorized by the recent amendment of the Constitution, will furnish all the securities required for legitimate and healthy banking purposes, the attention of the Legislature may very properly be directed to the propriety of modifying the existing law in this respect. Abuses that have occurred in the appropriation by banks of discount of funds deposited in Savings' Banks with which they are connected, suggest the necessity of some additional legislation for the more perfect security of that very large class of our people for whose benefit Banks for Savings are established by law. The details of the condition of the banking interests of the State will of course be set forth in the Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

The increasing importance of our penal institutions, not only entitles them to your continued watchful supervision, but demands a closer scrutiny of the system [illegible] which they are conducted, with a view to such amendments as may be necessary to obviate its existing evils, and secure, through it, the highest good attainable. Such a classification of offences and of criminals, as should prevent the association of the young, unschooled in crime, and [illegible] from the path of rectitude, with hardened offenders who glory in their guilt, would conduce much to the reformation of the former, or at least prevent our prisons from being what they now too often are—schools of depravity. Under the existing organization of our Prisons, this much-needed discrimination cannot be exercised, and thus the reformatory influence which, under a better system, they might exert, is lost to the community; and they are made, in some sort, the instruments for perpetuating the vices which they are designed to restrain. How far, if at all, this evil can be obviated by further legislation, is worthy of your inquiry; and will receive, I doubt not, that measure of consideration which its importance demands.

The financial condition of our Prisons will be presented to you by the Comptroller and the Inspector of State Prisons. The frequent applications made to the Legislature for appropriations to discharge the pecuniary liabilities of these institutions, led to the adoption of a resolution, on the part of the Senate, last year, calling upon the several Inspectors to report the whole indebtedness of the Prisons of the State. This was done; and it was found that their aggregate liabilities amounted, at the lowest estimate, to $234,716 53. When it is remembered that but a few years since the Prisons were a source of revenue to the State, this vast indebtedness compels the conviction that those charged with their management were incompetent to the performance of their duties, or utterly unworthy the trust which had been confided to them.

The enormous discrepancy between the Reports of the Inspectors and the annual exhibits of the respective Agents, attracted the attention of the Legislature, which, at its last session passed a bill, directing the Comptroller to appoint three Commissioners, who should be charged with the duty of investigating the affairs of the Prisons, and report thereon. The Commissioners appointed under that act have not yet completed their labors, but will do so in time to make their report at an early period of the session. The evidence which they can present will enable you to judge what evils have existed, and what further measures, if any, are needed to prevent their recurrence. Under the law as amended by the last Legislature, the duties of Agents were more minutely defined, and greater restrictions and safeguards thrown around them. These, under the administration of proper officers, may be sufficient to guard against the repetition of gross abuses. Should additional legislation be needed, however, any law that promises to secure more accuracy in the transaction of the business, and demands more rigid accountability from the officers of our penal institutions, will meet with my cordial approval.

The Auburn Prison, under the operation of the amended law, has been enabled to more than meet its expenses during the past six months; and the accounts of the Agent exhibit a large balance to his credit on the books of the Comptroller, notwithstanding the low rate at which contracts have been let, and the pressure to which all industrial enterprises have been subjected.

There is great wrong involved in the operation of our existing law for the detention of witnesses. Under its provisions, the person who has been so unfortunate as to witness the perpetration of a murder, and who is unable to give bonds to testify to the facts in the case, is subject to the same confinement, the same diet, and the same associations, as he who is charged with the commission of the crime. Surely the ends of public justice cannot demand so gross an invasion of individual right. That a usage so unjust should have obtained, and continued until now, a foul blot upon our criminal code, reflects little credit upon our progressive civilization, and furnishes but indifferent demonstration of the maxim: "Law is the perfection of human reason." I trust that to direct your attention to this injustice, will be sufficient to secure its removal, by such modifications in the law referred to as will reconcile the rights of the individual with the interests of the public.

My immediate predecessor, in his last Annual Message, recommended that a portion of the earnings of prisoners, during the period of their incarceration, be reserved for their own use, in the following terms: "I suggest the propriety of allowing to convicts, as a reward for industry and good conduct, some portion of their earnings, for the benefit of themselves or their families. This would be calculated to animate them with hope—to create habits of foresight and prudence, and, by enabling them to assist their families, would cultivate the better instincts of their nature. It would also give them, at the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, some means of support until they could overcome the difficulties of obtaining employment. In numerous instances, discharged convicts are led to the commission of crime by the poverty and want consequent upon the prejudices which exist against them. Humanity and policy alike dictate that every encouragement should be afforded to these unfortunate persons to retrieve their past errors." This recommendation impresses me as both politic and right, and therefore worthy of your consideration.

The onerous, and still increasing burden thrown upon the Executive by the numerous petitions for pardon brought before him, demands the adoption of some measure by the Legislature that shall diminish the number of these applications, which, during the past year, amounted to no less than 1,200 cases, many of which required laborious and protracted investigation. The evil might, perhaps, be remedied in part by giving greater discretionary power to Judges, in the graduation of penalties according to the different degrees of turpitude that mark the crime; so that they will not be compelled to sentence the offender five or ten years, because the law arbitrarily fixes both the minimum and the maximum of the term, when one, two, or three, would be more proportioned to the offence, and equally beneficial. Such a modification of the statute, rendering it more accordant with equity, would also tend to the prevention of crime, by increasing the chances of its adequate punishment; for all experience has demonstrated that it is the certainty of the penalty, rather than its amount, that deters men from the violation of law.

The subject, I am aware, is one of much delicacy, and will demand the exercise of a sound discretion; but I cannot doubt that the united wisdom of the Legislature will be able to devise a measure so much needed to check a growing evil, to equalize the allotments of justice, and to relieve the Executive of the State from a responsibility whose burdens are greatly disproportioned to the benefits that can accrue to the Commonwealth from its exercise.

The House of Refuge in New-York has been, during the past year, conducted with its usual efficiency and success. Some two months since, the Institution was removed to the new building recently erected on Randall's Island, which will give it more ample accommodations than it has hitherto enjoyed, and thus enable it to extend its operations and increase its usefulness. The managers design, as soon as they are enabled to do so, to erect an additional building for the female department. Until this is done, the contemplated system of classification and separation cannot be carried out. It is intended that the new building shall be of sufficient capacity to accommodate two hundred and fifty inmates; and the importance of its early construction will be evident, from the fact that this is the only Reform School in the State for girls, receiving them from all the counties. It receives boys from only half the State.

Four hundred and thirteen children of both sexes have been admitted during the year; three hundred and eighty-three have been indentured; there now remain in the Institution 343 boys and 75 girls—total 418. The whole number admitted since its establishment, is 6,361.

The kindred Institution at Rochester seems, also, in a prosperous condition. Its present number of inmates is 282—its sanitary state is satisfactory; there is a general compliance with its discipline on the part of the boys; and the moral results justify the most sanguine hopes of its friends. The appropriation made last year for the erection of an additional wing and for the furnishing of the same, has been about half expended. The new wing has been erected and enclosed, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of July. Some additional aid may be required from the State to furnish it, and also for the erection of gas works, for lighting the entire building. The Report of the Managers, detailing more fully the condition of the Institution, will be laid before you at an early day.

The State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, is nobly fulfilling the purpose of its establishment, and justifying the confidence of the public in its official management. The whole number of patients treated during the past year is 836; of these, 446 were in the Institution at the commencement of the year, and 390 have been subsequently admitted. The House, it is estimated, can accommodate 440; the average number resident during the year has been 444; while 108 applications for admission have been refused, for want of room, and 51 unfavorable cases removed to make room for more recent cases; showing a total of 159 to whom the benefits of the Institution could not be extended. Of these 836 cases treated during the year, 166 have been discharged as recovered, 42 as improved, and 116 unimproved; total discharged, 386; remaining at the end of the year, 450. From the opening of the

[Concluded on Eighth Page.]

[illegible] DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NOTHING IMPORTANT FROM SEBASTOPOL.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Debates in the Lords and Commons.

Lord John Russell on the Austrian Treaty.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Markets—Cotton Lower—Grain Firm—Consols 92 ex-Dividend.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. WEST, arrived at this port on Sunday evening, from Liverpool, Monday, A. M., Dec. 18, having returned to port soon after her first clearance on Saturday the 16th, to repair a broken rudder.

The screw steamer *Canadian*, from Portland, Me., arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the 14th.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday forenoon, the 10th inst., and the *Canada* on the 13th.

The war news by this arrival is of no importance, but the debates in the English Parliament are both important and interesting. By these debates we learn that the treaty with Austria is conditional, and that it is so framed that Austria may, at the last moment, retire from the alliance without breach of faith. England is going to enlist German and Swiss auxiliaries, and to transfer a portion of the militia to do garrison duty in the Mediterranean stations, and perhaps in the Provinces of North America. As yet nothing has been said of a loan, or an augmentation of taxes. The general feeling of the nation is patriotic to a degree, and voluntary contributions for relief of the army flow in with the most lavish liberality. Among the latest shipments is a cargo of plum puddings for Christmas.

The Liverpool Cotton market had been depressed ⅛d.@¼d. by pressing sales of new. Breadstuffs were again dearer. At Manchester rather more was doing. The Money market was without change. American State Securities had been in good demand, especially Virginia and Pennsylvania Bonds, but not much doing in Railways. Consols had slightly fluctuated, and closed at 91⅞@92, without dividend.

Parliament—The Speech—Lord John Russell—Austrian Treaty—The Double Murder—Court Scandal—Popular Sympathy for the War.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

The season has set in with its usual Queen's speech, though at an unusually early part of the Winter. The opening of the Third Session of this Parliament on last Tuesday went on with the usual ceremonies, which might be noticed at times of dearth in the news market, but which I may leave unnoticed in the present instance. The royal speech is full of war, but we figure in it like an oasis of peace, in the shape of the Reciprocity Treaty. An odd fish that. You will see that the Austrian Alliance promises—it always did—to promote the common cause. "I conceive, Mr. Speaker, I conceive, I conceive," began to say, without being able to proceed, an Honorable M. P. some years ago. "The honorable gentleman"—exclaimed a bad interrupter—"conceived now three times without bringing forth anything." We shall see if Austria will.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, being in one of his moments of indiscretion, has at once let the cat out of the bag, and told the House that the treaty is a mere humbug. He told it in parliamentary language, of course, but such was the "household" meaning of his words. And great is, accordingly, the confusion, and still greater the rage against—Austria? No, against Lord JOHN—a strange direction. The *Morning Post* and the *Times* cannot overcome the dismal anger at such an awkward revelation, and attack the President of the Council [illegible]. You may judge from that official information how far I was right in my estimation of that new treaty. But, besides Lord JOHN's valuable information about the matter, I must point out, for your peculiar attention, the indignant way in which Lord ABERDEEN has scorned the idea of a stipulation having been so much as thought of, to guarantee Austria's territorial integrity. "The noble Earl"—said Lord ABERDEEN, in reply to the Earl of DERBY, whose initiative in this matter is equally full of telling character—"also referred to the mention of the treaty with Austria in the speech, and said that he was unwilling to express satisfaction at a treaty of the contents of which he was ignorant, and which might bind us to terms of a highly objectionable nature, such as would not be sanctioned by the people of this country; and he talked of our supporting Austria in Italy, Poland, and Hungary, and denounced any such object as a part of that engagement. The noble Earl may make himself perfectly easy upon that score, as no engagement of such description either exists or ever entered into our minds. It is unnecessary, however, to say this, as I presume that your lordships do not think it possible that we should have made such an engagement;"

How popular an alliance must be when the Prime Minister, the President of the Council, and the leader of the *Conservative* opposition in the House of Lords, are morally obliged to speak in such language of the party they are going to be allied with!

There was a horrible double murder committed here last week. You do not desire, I hope, that I should report the terrible tragedies of Police Courts. You may find them in the papers, without my information being wanted to what I feel a horror to touch. So I would have passed over in silence this last murder too. There are, however, some circumstances connected with the matter which I will report to you. The murderer is a *French refugee*. His name is EMANUEL BARTHELEMY, and he is the same person who killed, in the notorious duel at Egham, his fellow-exile COURNET. The papers have as yet abstained to make a *political* case out of the criminal one. It is to their honor that they have abstained. There has not been so much as even a hint that he is a refugee. I am, however, informed, and on what I think good authority, that BARTHELEMY's *criminal* case will be made subservient to *political* purposes, and be directed to throw discredit on the French exiles as a body. The police have, I am told, seized a great many papers containing "most important matters," in the lodging of BARTHELEMY. These papers will show him—so it is further stated to me—to have been one of the leading members between the proscribed Frenchmen and the chief of a vastly laid conspiracy to kill NAPOLEON and to proclaim the Red Republic in France. You will find the key to this manœuvre, without my giving it in your hands. A few days will show how far my informant is right. BARTHELEMY was known to and shunned by all respectable exiles, as a disreputable character, and his duel two years ago with that lamented and chivalrous gentleman, COURNET, left one foul spot more on his reputation—one of the pistols used at that fatal rencontre having contained, as you may perhaps remember, a piece of rag, the loading-in of which remained unexplained.

You will see that OMER PACHA and his Turks are going to embark for the Crimea. It is confidently asserted to me that this fresh expedition will land at Eupatoria, and will at once advance to take possession of the [illegible] of Perekop, and thus cut off the only line of retreat of the Russians from the Peninsula. The allies would, at the same time, press forward and try to engage the Czar's army on a battle-field, out of the range of Sebastopol's guns. Such are to be the outlines of the next Anglo-Franco-Turkish campaign. Austria is expected to be the faithful housekeeper in the Provinces. I told you that an officer of high rank and bravery was sent or coming home from the Crimea, to stand here as accused as well as an accuser. You will find hints about this matter in different papers—some call it the "Cambridge Row"—but it is enveloped in such mysterious language as to render it unintelligible to all but those who know of things behind the curtain. It is evident that the affair has been hushed up from mere *national pride*, but it has cost a great deal of exertion, and even *the personal intervention of the Queen*. The result of this Royal mediation may be found in the announcement, on authority, by the *Times*, (13th,) that Major General BENTINCK, and Lieut. Colonel Lord G. PAGET, *who was going to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, will both return to the Crimea*. Now the first-named officer may or may not have been in an alarming state of military revolt,—I know nothing about him,—but I can tell you that Lord G PAGET is the officer of whom I spoke in my last without being able to tell his name. This officer, who has highly signalized himself on all occasions, and is one of the few survivors of that *charge de fous* at Balaklava, in which his regiment—the 4th Light Dragoons—has been all but annihilated,—Lieut-Colonel Lord G. PAGET firmly decided to sell his commission, and then to make known his reasons for having done so. Cowardice he could not be accused of, and as the matter threatened to assume the formidable dimensions of a public scandal, affecting the reputation of the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, and perhaps even of the army. This was to be hindered by all means. Lord PAGET resisted all requests, but he obeyed his Queen, and returns to his regiment. There is more than a common probability for his never seeing Albion's proud shores again, and some bulletin of Lord RAGLAN's will perhaps very soon deplore the lamentable loss of that highly distinguished officer, Lieut. Colonel Lord G. PAGET, a loss greatly saddening the satisfaction of the army on the brilliant success of the irresistible *charge* in which he found a glorious death, &c. War has its private, hidden, untold, and often unsuspected tragedies. A man may there be driven *to expose himself* to inevitable destruction, but he may, too, *be sent* to fall, like a hero perhaps, but to fall at all events. It was thought for a time that Lord PAGET had refused to obey the Queen herself, and the initiated began to shake with terror at what might come. *Punch* himself became gloomy, and you will find, in its last number a short article, with no humor or wit in it, except in the superscription, (*Pour encourager les autres*,) where our comical cotemporary tries to terrify into submission the rebellious lord, (who is not named, however,) by representing to him his fate in English society in case of disobedience. *Punch* advises the Queen not to tolerate his lordship at Windsor. The storm, after all, has passed over, after it has been the chief topic of anxious and mysterious conversation for the last fortnight in all the circles of high and highest life. Lord PAGET goes. May he return in spite of my horoscope.

There is no news of interest or importance from the Crimea. It was raining in torrents, and the guns turned into fire engines—filled with water. I am sure a brigade of New-York firemen would *silence* with them the fire of many a Russian battery, provided the bells should go a-ringing. The Cabinet wants surely "foreign legions," and a bill has been brought in at the Lords to that effect, to the great humiliation of the national pride, and to the not less consternation of good conservative people, who are afraid of the idea of having "revolutionary adventurers" in the army of Monarchic England, and in a war that was never *intended* to further any popular interests. The bill meets with considerable opposition, in the House as well as in the *Times*, and its fate is by no means a safe one. These goods folks might, however, vote for it without much dread. Revolutionary men will surely not be so silly as to enlist themselves for the mere honor of dying in British pay; and as to such "German mercenaries" as would fight in England's pay, they will surely not become an ingredient of future trouble to the Allies.

Public sympathy for the army manifests itself in every shape. I render full justice to what I would admire and respect in any country. It is a great sight to see a whole nation animated as one man to honor and to comfort those who fight and fall in their country's cause, whatever that cause may be.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meeting of Parliament—The Queen's Speech—Debates on the Address—Warm Attacks by the Opposition, under the Earl of Derby, Sir J. Pakenham and Disraeli—German and Swiss Legions to be Enlisted—Militia to be sent abroad—The Canadian Grant—Interesting General News.

On Tuesday, the 12th December, the session of Parliament was opened by the Queen in person. The day being fine, there was an unusual concourse of spectators of the procession and other formalities of the occasion. In the interior of the House of Lords the usual brilliancy of the assemblage was checkered by the appearance of numerous ladies in mourning, showing that many families of the "upper ranks" have suffered the loss of relatives by the war.

A strong force of the *corps diplomatique* was present, in their array of uniforms, stars, collars and ribbons. Mr. BUCHANAN attended in citizen's costume. MUSURUS BEY, the Turkish Minister, SALIH PASHA, of the Turkish Admiralty, the Maharajah DHULEEP SINGH, also the aides of the Rajah of Putteala and other Orientals, in their national garb, gave variety to the scene.

With the ceremonies that have been handed down from mediæval times—with a gorgeous procession of heralds, poursuivants, pages, and serving men, lords, and ladies bright—all as a hundred times described by the pens of tourists and others whose business it is to be graphic—the Queen entered the House. Of course all rose.

Then Her Majesty's husband, Prince ALBERT,—who, by the way, is becoming rather stout, and slightly bald, as a respectable English *pater familias* usually is,—gave his hand to his royal wife and led her to the throne. Her ministers grouped themselves around in imposing attitudes. My Lord ABERDEEN carried the most unwieldly instrument, called the sword of State; the Marquis of WINCHESTER bore the sovereign's "cap of maintenance;" and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported a crown upon a velvet cushion. On a signal from the Queen the assembly resumed their seats.

Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, the Usher of the Black Rod, was dispatched to summon "Her Majesty's Faithful Commons, and in a few minutes that tumultuous but respectable body came crowding in and took their places outside the fence, or bar of the House. The Speaker in his official robes came to the front, and on his right and left stood Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, as members of the Ministry.

The manuscript of her speech was then placed in her hands, and with a clearly audible voice,—Her Majesty is noted for her pleasing intonation,—the Queen read the following:

The Queen's Speech.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigor and effect. This assistance I know will be readily given; for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no effort to augment my forces now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions they have made, and the victories they have obtained, are not exceeded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude.

"The hearty and efficient cooperation of the brave troops of my ally, the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which happily subsists between the two nations.

"It is with satisfaction I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause.

"I have also concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted.

"These treaties will be laid before you.

"Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected.

"I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remains uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction; and I trust that by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: In the estimates which will be presented to you, I trust you will find ample provision has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged, you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that, by the blessing of God, we shall bring the war to a successful termination."

The Queen, having delivered her speech, rose, and, giving her hand to Prince ALBERT, left the House. The brilliant assembly then dispersed.

The Debates on the Address.

The House of Lords met on the evening of the same day to vote the customary address.

The Duke of LEEDS rose to propose that "a humble address be presented to her Majesty's most gracious speech." His own speech was merely a common-place glorification of everybody engaged in the war. Honor to Lord RAGLAN, the companion of the great Duke of WELLINGTON;—honor to the Royal Duke of CUMBERLAND, "who has shown that he has imbibed the genius of his great commander;"—honor to the officers and soldiers of the allied armies;—honor to Miss NIGHTINGALE and her nurses;—honor to the British nation at large for its alacrity in paying,—and "honor to the French nation and to that great man who has been called upon to rule over its destinies, and whose sagacity and whose patriotism have been so well proved in the intimate alliance of France and England, which forms the best security for the repose of the world."

Lord ASHBURTON seconded the address. The Duke of LEEDS, he said, had alluded to most of the topics in Her Majesty's speech, but there was one matter which, notwithstanding the all-absorbing interest of the war, he (ASHBURTON) thought was very worthy of notice, namely, that a treaty had been concluded which removed all remaining difficulties between Britain and America, "that great country whose language was our own, and to which we are bound by so many ties of kindred." Lord ASHBURTON then spoke as to the necessity of remaining firm and united in the war, not only as an act of justice to France and Britain, but to Austria, who by joining the alliance risks more than France and England do, inasmuch as Austria's frontier is more exposed to the enemy.

The address, which was a mere echo of the speech, having been read,

The Earl of DERBY stated that he had no intention to offer an amendment nor to enter into controversy. He would, however, declare on the part of the Conservative party the course they were prepared to pursue in this momentous crisis. Being fairly embarked in the war, it is not now the time to discuss whether it might, or might not have been avoided. He rejoiced to see that the tone of the Queen's speech was different this session from last. The present speech from the throne was worthy of the importance of the occasion. He did not think that the commercial prosperity of the country was such as to warrant a special congratulation on the subject. There had been a fine harvest, but the range of prices is higher than in ordinary years. With respect to the French Alliance he rejoiced that Ministers, who not long since entertained very different views, now gave it their cordial concurrence. He could not but admire, beyond expression, the bravery of the Allied soldiers, and he thought that, besides the ordinary rewards which the nation would grant to its own heroes, some military honor should be bestowed on Gen. CANROBERT. He—DERBY—then went on to criticise the management of the war by the Ministry. They exhibited, he said, a total want of foresight, and they appeared to have lived from day to day providing for each successive emergency after it had arisen, but not before it arose. "Too late" had been the fatal words which marked the conduct of the Ministry during the whole course of the war. Latterly, he admitted, there had been more activity,—but still without judgment. They had sent out 30,000 men, but where was the army of reserve? Nowhere. He (Earl DERBY) then went over the whole range of complaints that have been recently urged against the Government in respect to the army, namely, the want of reinforcements, of medical attendance and of supplies, and he called on the Ministry to deny them if they were untrue. He blamed the Government for the loss of the steamer *Prince* with value on board of half a million pounds sterling and 150 lives. Further, he said the actual meeting of Parliament on the day it had met, showed want of decision, it having been summoned for Nov. 14,—then prorogued till Dec. 14, but hastily called together on the 12th.

He did not observe any allusion in the Queen's speech to the success achieved by the British arms in the Baltic. [Hear, hear.] The Government ought to have known the strength of Cronstadt,—ought to have been aware of the peculiar characteristics of the Baltic, and the peculiar strength possessed by the Russians for the defence of their forces there. What did the Government do? They sent out a fleet of such superior power that it would have been an act of madness on the part of the Russian fleet to come out and meet them in the open sea; and at the same time the vessels of the British fleet were of such a draft of water that it was impossible, looking at the depth of water in the Russian strongholds, that they and the enemy's ships could come in conflict. The consequence of this was, that Sir CHARLES NAPIER was condemned to an ignominious inaction, only paralleled by the old duel, in which

Lord Chatham, with his sword drawn,
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

Thus, at the end of a whole year, matters stood precisely where they were. "But if," continued Lord DERBY, "we are to come to a successful issue of this great and serious war—if we are to look to conquering an honorable peace—we must strike decided blows. I say 'conquering' an honorable peace, because, knowing as I do the resources of the Russian empire, and knowing the character of the great man who rules it—for he is a great man, although now employing his vast resources for unworthy purposes—you will gain no peace unless you conquer it; and if you do not achieve some great successes you may have a prolonged, a sanguinary, and possibly a disastrous war, but an honorable and successful peace you cannot have." With respect to the alliance with Austria, no benefit has hitherto been derived from Austria, and still less from Prussia; and until the terms of the treaty were fully made known, he might be permitted to doubt the advantages to be derived from it. He hoped that the terms of the address would be modified so as to permit its adoption unanimously.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied at length in defence of the conduct of the Government. His statements were plain and business like, and showed that, on the whole, there had been no lack of attention on the part of the Government, although, it was admitted that some errors had occurred in details. Among other statements the Duke mentioned that 23,000,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, of which 18,000,000 rounds were for Minié Rifles, had been sent to the allied forces.

Earl GREY said he was one of the few who, from the first, thought the war impolitic, but, having now entered upon it, he considered it had become a duty to carry it on with all the appliances which science placed at command.

The Duke of ARGYLE and the Earl of CARLISLE briefly addressed the House.

The Earl of ABERDEEN made a few feeble remarks to the effect that the prospects of peace would not be diminished by the taking of Sebastopol. He added, "the noble lord, (DERBY,) is unwilling to express satisfaction with the Austrian treaty, and has denounced our supporting Austria in Italy, Poland and Hungary. The noble earl may make himself perfectly easy on that score, as no engagement of such a description exists."

The address was then agreed to by the lords.

In the House of Commons a similar address was taken into consideration.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL came forward and said: "By command of Her Majesty, I lay on the table of the House a treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, and two treaties between Her Majesty and the United States of America."

Lord RUSSELL also stated that on Friday next he would propose a vote of thanks to the army and navy in the East, and a similar vote to the army of France.

Mr. H. HERBERT, in moving the address, said that the House must hear with pleasure that treaties had been concluded which would draw closer the bonds with the United States. He then entered at length on the subject of the war—gave a running commentary on the principal incidents that have occurred, and especially defended the Baltic fleet from the charge of having been useless.

Mr. LEVESON GOWER briefly seconded the address. In his opinion, the conduct of the Government had been bold, resolute, and judicious.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, at present leader of the Conservative Opposition, addressed the House, severely criticising the acts of the Government. He went over the same ground as the Earl of DERBY, but with much less ability.

Sir ROBERT PEEL replied to Sir J. PAKINGTON. His (PEEL's) speech was chiefly remarkable for the following elegant extract: "I went the other day to hear KOSSUTH, and though we were just entering into a treaty with Austria, that individual, who was glad to find a shelter in this country against the storms in his own, was most violent in his abuse of the sovereign of Austria, and told us that we had more need of Poland than Poland had of us. We might very well despise all this trash in time of peace, but in time of war it was a serious question whether foreigners should be permitted thus to assail those who are in alliance with us. VICTOR HUGO also held forth on the same occasion at Jersey. That individual had a sort of personal quarrel with the distinguished personage whom the people of France had chosen for their Sovereign, and he told the people of Jersey that our alliance with the French Emperor was a moral degradation to England. What was all this to M. VICTOR HUGO? If miserable trash of this kind was to be addressed to the English people by foreigners who find a safe asylum in this country, I would appeal to the Home Secretary whether some possible step cannot be taken to put a stop to it."

A pause here ensued in the debate, and the Government, until another of their orators should be sent for, set up

Mr. H. HERBERT to speak against time. Mr. HERBERT went into all the incidents of the war, *seriatim*, and spoke for some hours in defence of Government.

Mr. LAYARD said that Britain seemed not yet to be aware of the immensity of the war in which she is engaged. Next season Russia could bring 200,000 men into the Crimea. He characterized the sparing of Odessa as absurd. Would the Russians spare Liverpool? And further,—he would not mention names—but Government knows that there are men at the head of Departments who are, if not incompetent, at least incapable of doing the work required of them. If any private establishment attempted to carry on business in the manner Government does, it would speedily become bankrupt. The treaty with Austria he considered as little better than waste paper.

Colonel DUNNE made some observations tending to show that the war had not been carried on with sufficient skill and energy.

Mr. D'ISRAELI concluded the proceedings by a brilliant oratorical display, in which he commented strongly on the idecision and delay that had characterized the whole management of the Eastern question. It was totally impossible for the House to form any opinion as to treaty with Austria, until ministers made that treaty public. This was no time to have equivocal allies. With respect to the alliance with France, it was altogether in a different spirit;—that alliance is an honest and sincere one,—precious, generous, cordial and sincere. It is generous when we remember the vituperative tone in which the Emperor of the French was spoken of a little time ago. He (D'ISRAELI) remembered a Secretary of State was expelled from the Cabinet because he expressed confidence in the character of the Emperor NAPOLEON; and the first Lord of the Admiralty engrafted on his manifesto against Lord DERBY's Government a diatribe against the Emperor NAPOLEON. He remembered another member of the Cabinet not so illustrious, who not only abused the Emperor, but the people of France. The alliance with France is therefore based on the highest grounds; it is an alliance of the Peoples, and requires no secret articles. For himself, (D'ISRAELI) he would say—no Austrian assistance—let France and England together solve the great question, and establish and secure the civilization of Europe.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied, strongly condemning the tone of D'ISRAELI's speech, and defending the steps taken by the Government. Austria had shown but little alacrity in uniting herself with the Allies—but Austria was a cautious power, and a victory or two gained by the Russians on her frontier would have left open the road to Vienna. Austria has now advanced one step further than she has hitherto done; *but she has not gone the length of saying that if before the end of the year peace were not made with Russia, she would be a belligerent.* She has only said that *if* she should be at war with Russia, a treaty, offensive and defensive, should, *ipso facto*, exist between Austria, England and France. She has likewise agreed to take further steps into consideration before the end of the year with respect to terms of peace with Russia. He (Lord JOHN RUSSELL) understood the meaning to be, that if France and England shall propose terms of peace which Austria shall consider as within the four points, but which Russia shall refuse, then Austria will become a member of the alliance, offensive and defensive. But Austria may, without breach of faith, at the last minute, release herself from the alliance.

The address was then agreed to unanimously, and the House dispersed at 2¼ o'clock in the morning.

Debates in the House of Commons—Bill to Transfer the Militia to the Line, and to the Provinces—The Canadian Vote of £20,000.

In the Commons on Wednesday evening, the 13th, Lord PALMERSTON brought in a bill to authorize the voluntary service of militia regiments in places abroad. The object in view was that militia regiments might be invited to volunteer to do garrison duty in the Mediterranean, thereby setting free regiments of the line. Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands would probably be the localities, although circumstances might require them to be sent to the British Provinces in North America.

After a brief discussion the bill was read a first time, and next evening a second time.

Mr. ADDERLEY inquired whether it was true that Canada had voted £20,000 in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and had given an assurance that the colony was willing not only to furnish money, but men? If so, it was needless to have recourse to foreign enlistment.

Sir GEORGE GREY said the bill was not founded upon the slightest doubt of the loyalty of the colonies. A vote of £20,000 had been placed by the Canadian Assembly at the disposal of the British Government, to be applied to the general relief of widows and orphans of soldiers of the allies. There was no distinct offer of men, but an intimation had been given that a time might come when the offer would not be limited to money. Similar communications had been received from other colonies, and copies of the addresses would be laid before the House.

Important Measure—A Bill to Enlist Foreign Auxiliaries.

In the House of Lords on Thursday night, the 14th, the Duke of NEWCASTLE brought forward a bill to enlist foreigners into the British service, such enrollment not to exceed, at present, 15,000 men. This foreign force is to be drilled and organized in England, and to form, in fact, a foreign legion such as England employed in her American and Continental War. The Duke did not say definitely whence he proposed to draw these auxiliaries, but from the scope of his remarks the House was at no loss to see that he intended to enroll a German legion.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH most strongly objected to the principle of the bill. Its object was to introduce into Britain 15,000 German or Swiss mercenaries, in place of 15,000 English militiamen, who are to be sent abroad. [Cries of No! No!]

The Duke of RICHMOND spoke in defence of the German legionaries of the last war.

The Earl of DERBY would not admit for a single moment that the enrollment of foreign mercenaries in 1794, 1804, 1806, and 1813 had the slightest analogy to, or formed the slightest precedent for the measure now introduced. In 1804 and 1806 the Crowns of Hanover and Britain were united—they were not so now. He considered this a matter of grave constitutional importance. Talk of encouragement to the Emperor of Russia! Could anything be more encouraging to the enemy than to find that in the first year of the war the War Minister of England must place his reliance on mercenary foreigners? Are the Ministry about to form a Polish legion? In that case there would be something like nationality and a common interest involved in the promotion of hostilities against Russia. "If you want foreigners"—continued Lord DERBY—"enlist them for foreign service, to join your army in the field, and, provided they come from unsuspected sources, are well trained, and are not mere mercenary troops, I have no objection. But it is a most humiliating confession, that before we have gone through two years of a war, entered into in connection with France, we are obliged to have foreigners to do duty here. A British Minister should blush to make such a proposition."

The Earl of ABERDEEN said the measure proposed was an evidence of the determination of the Government to carry on the war with determination and vigor, but he regretted to see the hostility with which the Government measures were met by the opposition.

The Earl of MALMESBURY took occasion to deprecate the tone in which the Duke of NEWCASTLE retorted on the Opposition that they made "misrepresentations." "Misapprehension" was the word that he (the Earl of MALMESBURY) was accustomed to hear in the society of gentlemen. He was astonished at the introduction of such a measure so early in the war.

Earl GREY said that although he regarded the raising of a foreign force with jealousy, present necessity might justify the measure, but he reserved his right of opinion.

After some further observations the bill was *read a second time*, and was committed for Friday evening, the 15th.

House of Lords....FRIDAY, Dec. 15.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ALLIED ARMY AND NAVY.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved a vote of thanks to the army and navy engaged in the Crimea and the Black Sea, and also to the military and naval forces of the Emperor of the French. Difficult as was the task which he had undertaken, it was yet a most pleasurable one, because happily no difference prevailed as to the propriety of the duty which he was about to discharge. It was not his intention to indulge in any high-flown eulogy of the gallant deeds which had been performed, because he felt that such attempts, unless adorned by oratorical power, and chastened with the purest taste, had far less effect upon the mind than the simplest records of the deeds that had been done, and the services ought to be rewarded without discussing the aphorism that England was not a military nation. It must be admitted that military glory was very dear to us; and if our army had been small, so much the more honor to them for their endurance, patience, and gallantry. He passed a glowing eulogium upon Lord RAGLAN, described his gallantry in action, his prudence in command, his parental care of his forces, and his remarkable modesty and disinterestedness. In accordance with the usual course, the names of all the generals engaged in the war would be named in the vote of thanks, including Sir J. BURGOYNE, Sir G. BROWN, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Sir DE LACY EVANS. The vote would be extended to all officers, from the general at the head of a division, to the youngest ensign, and would also comprise the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of that gallant army. To individual bravery and collective discipline he paid a just tribute of admiration. He was happy to say that in these sentiments of approbation, her Majesty fully accorded, and that she had been pleased to order a medal for every one engaged in the present war, inscribed with the word Crimea. Clasps would also be given for the two great battles of the Alma and Inkermann. Those names would in future be inscribed on those colors, which were already crowned with former victories. Beyond this the vote would include the seamen and marines, and the noble Duke spoke in terms of high praise of the officers and men engaged in the transport service, and of the class represented by the gallant Doctor THOMSON; now, also, no more. He called upon the House, also, to express their condolence with the relatives of the deceased, and to extend the votes to the French army, whose heroism and courage he fittingly described, particularly mentioning Marshal ST. ARNAUD and Generals CANROBERT and BOSQUET.

The Earl of DERBY seconded the motion in a speech of great eloquence.

The Earl of HARDWICKE bore testimony to the services rendered by Admiral DUNDAS in the Black Sea, and Admiral NAPIER in the Baltic.

Lord HARDINGE expressed his unbounded satisfaction at the conduct of Lord RAGLAN, his officers, and men. Other noble lords followed in the same strain, when the votes were unanimously passed.

ENLISTMENT OF FOREIGNERS BILL.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved that the House should go into committee upon the Enlistment of Foreigners Bill. He explained that the Government had never intended to quarter foreign troops on this country, and he had inserted words to provide expressly that that should not be done. He had no objection to reduce the limit to 10,000 instead of 15,000.

Several noble Lords having spoken against the measure, and Ministers replied to their objections, the House divided, when there appeared, for going into committee, 55; against it, 43; majority, 12. The bill then went through committee, and the House adjourned.

House of Commons....FRIDAY.

In answer to Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, Mr. S. HERBERT explained the regulations under which religious persons were admitted to the hospital at Scutari, and stated that certain scripture readers had been excluded, because they had distributed tracts of a controversial character. The army consisted of about two-thirds Protestants and one-third Roman Catholics.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY—THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL having laid upon the table the treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, proceeded to move votes of thanks to the English and French military and naval forces in the Crimea and the Black Sea. He observed that the commander chosen for the expedition had been appointed for his brilliant services under Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, and had obtained the confidence of the British army and of the Generals of our ally. The noble Lord proceeded to detail the engagements in which the best blood of this country had been spilled;—he made no particular reference to military or social rank. Among that blood were those sons of laborers who had devoted their lives to the service of their country, without any hope or expectation of being distinguished. He then narrated the various incidents of the campaign, from the landing near Alma to the time the last official news had been received, paying the highest compliments to Lord RAGLAN and the English and French army. He also complimented Marshal ST. ARNAUD for the heroic spirit which had induced him to continue his duties to the last day of his life. Since that Gen. CANROBERT had acted with Lord RAGLAN with no other rivalry than striving which could best serve the common cause. Passing on, he described the gallant conduct of the army before Sebastopol and at Balaklava. The noble Lord spoke also in the highest terms of the valor of our men at Inkermann, where they had contended with ten times their number, and laid more than their number dead upon the field. Speaking of losses which we had sustained, he could not forbear to mention the name of General CATHCART, who had done honor to his country, and whose only ambition was to give his life in the service of his country. He then referred to the cordial assistance which had been given by the Navy, from Admiral DUNDAS down to the lowest sailor, especially mentioning the conduct of Sir E. LYONS. He would likewise propose a vote expressing regret for our losses, and condolence with their relatives. It had been proved by evidence taken on the spot, that at Inkermann the Russians had murdered the wounded, instead of taking them prisoners. General CANROBERT and Lord RAGLAN had demanded of Prince MENSCHIKOFF some explanation connected with this circumstance, and his answer was that the Russian soldiers were excited in consequence of a church having been sacked by the Allies. That appeared to be true; but that that should be offered in palliation was not to have been expected from the Russian commander, and it was surprising that the Emperor of Russia should countenance atrocities which were so opposed to the usages of civilized warfare. Such achievements as had been obtained by the English, Scotch and Irish in the present war, not only redounded to the honor of the country at the present time, but enabled the army to live in future generations an object of regard and admiration. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI seconded the motion.

Sir J. GRAHAM was ready to defend Admiral DUNDAS at any time the charges might be brought forward.

Admiral WALCOTT and Capt. [illegible] defended Admiral DUNDAS.

The votes were then unanimously agreed to.

The House adjourned at 7½ o'clock.

The Queen's speech produced no effect on the funds.

It is decided to liquidate the estate of JAMES McHENRY, Liverpool, under the inspection of W. FLETCHER, of the Branch Bank of England, G. MORLEY and D. POWELL, all of Liverpool. In accordance with the arrangement, a deed is ordered to be prepared, containing all the usual clauses as if bankruptcy had occurred, on the day in which Mr. McHENRY legally stopped payment.

The following appears in the London *Times*, but our correspondent does not speak as to its correctness:

"The prospect of satisfactorily winding up the affairs of EDWARD OLIVER is almost abandoned, and the estate is likely to be placed forthwith in the Court of Bankruptcy."

The Mayor of Manchester has called a meeting of the citizens to repudiate the sentiments expressed by Quaker BRIGHT on the subject of the war.

A gazette is published announcing numerous promotions. Among others, Brevet Lieut. Gen'ls. Sir RICHARD ENGLAND, JOHN DUFFY, HENRY J. W. BENTINCK, COLIN CAMPBELL, J. PENNEFATHER, are presented with Colonelcies; Colonels AIREY, ESTCOURT, ADAMS, SCARLETT, JOHN CAMPBELL, TORRENS, BULLER, and EYRE, are promoted as Major Generals, and numerous other officers are advanced a step in rank. Marshal RAGLAN is to name a number of Sergeants for promotion as Ensigns. Annuities of £20 are to be granted to other Sergeants, £15 to Corporals, and £5 to privates, who distinguish themselves.

Public feeling is exceedingly loyal and enthusiastic in respect to the war.

The Austrian Treaty—Speech of Lord John Russell.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. [illegible]

Lord J. RUSSELL said: Sir—The Right Hon. gentleman, the member for Droitwich, (Sir J. PAKINGTON,) in a speech of remarkable ability, and at the same time, as I think, of remarkable fairness, asked for an explanation from the servants of the Crown, with respect to several circumstances upon which he entertained doubts, and with respect to several objections which he entertained to the policy which had been pursued; but he ended by saying, as I understood him, that although he held these objections, they did not appear to him to amount to such a charge against her Majesty's Ministers as to induce him to take part in any effort to cause a change of Ministry; still, if hereafter he should not find that the war was carried on according to what he believed to be the true policy of the country, he should think himself justified in having recourse to any Parliamentary effort which might lead to such an event. Hence the Right Hon. gentleman that has just resumed his seat has spoken in a spirit the very opposite, and has delivered a speech which I cannot help saying was undistinguished by a single gleam of patriotism. Now, in the first place, I wish to speak in reference to our army sent out to the East; and, first, I would observe that it is by no means such an easy thing as honorable gentlemen imagine to provide all the means of carrying on a war just at its commencement. I myself remember to have heard the Duke of WELLINGTON state that he was obliged to leave a whole brigade at Lisbon during three whole months, in consequence of there being no means of bringing it to the head-quarters of the army. Well, if that were so with the Duke of WELLINGTON, who had at his disposal the whole resources of Portugal, ought we to be surprised, on our immediate entry on a war like the present, that our army is not as well supplied as could be desired? The main question, after all, to be decided, was whether any such expedition as that to Sebastopol should be undertaken—and in considering this matter, I beg the House not to lose sight of what were our alternatives. We sent our army to Turkey to defend our ally; but on the Danube being recrossed by the Russian forces, ought we to have taken back our army to Constantinople? It is clear such a course would be a great disappointment to the people of this country and to the army, and that the national spirit would have sunk by adopting a course that would imply fear of a Russian force. [Hear, hear.] Should we then have ordered our army to cross the Danube? Had we done so no doubt some fields of glory would have been achieved; but great armies would be prepared to meet us in Bessarabia, and our victories would not produce peace, which is the great object of the contest. There therefore remained the expedition to the Crimea; and although many were against it, some of the ablest men in the French and English armies were in its favor. I confess I felt a confidence in it. I believed it was a great risk, but I also believed there was a great object to be attained, and that if we destroyed the great stronghold of Russian power we should have done much to give security to Turkey. [Hear.] The right hon. Baronet, the member for Droitwich, has stated that I gave notice to Russia of that expedition. But my language of last Session will bear no such interpretation. [Hear, hear.] It has been often asked what was the object of the war, and I was endeavoring to point out those guarantees to Turkey that would enable her to resume relations with Russia. I believe no peace would be sufficient for Turkey, or honorable to this country, which would leave Sebastopol in the same menacing position she formerly occupied. [Hear, hear.] I will not refer to what has been said by right hon. gentlemen opposite as to the Baltic expedition. I think the Admirals there and in the Black Sea have been unfairly attacked. [Hear, hear.] I believe it would be a great misfortune if, by an unsuccessful attack on Cronstadt we got three or four of our first-rate line-of-battle ships destroyed or disabled, because a panic would be the inevitable consequence. [Hear, hear.] The question was, as to the sending of an army to the Crimea now or at some future period. If delayed until a future time, when the army would be stronger, it should also be recollected that the fortifications would be strengthened and every inch of landing place in the Crimea entrenched. [Hear, hear.] But the treaty with Austria has been referred to. I do not pretend to give the House an accurate account of the terms of that treaty; but I am ready to declare the position of Austria in reference to this country. I have never been satisfied that Austria has pursued the course which her duty to Europe should have compelled her to perform. [Hear, hear.] I think, in this case, which concerned all Europe, that Austria, as a great power, ought to have earlier joined the maritime powers. [Hear, hear.] I think she was more materially affected, and her danger greater. But, on the other hand, like a cautious power, she considered her danger from Russia was still greater. Neither France nor England, with their great fleets, had anything to fear in the way of invasion from Russia. But it is not so with Austria. The Emperor of Russia has got up, under the name of a peace establishment, a great army, of which a large portion has been always stationed in Poland. The military establishment of Austria was low, and had been reduced still lower. It was not until July last, that she informed her Majesty's Government that her preparations were nearly complete. But it was considered necessary by all the military men of Austria to make entrenched camps, so as to form the basis of operations in case of a war with Russia; and it was not until those preparations were completed that she took even the first step in this movement. Austria now says that if peace is not restored within the end of the year, she will herself apply to be admitted of the confederacy. If she should be engaged in war with Russia, a treaty aggressive and defensive should *ipso facto* take place between her and France and England. She has agreed that before the end of the year she will take into consideration the steps she will be prepared to take with respect to the terms of peace with Russia. I do not understand that that particular article contains anything precise in itself. [A laugh.] But I understand from it that if England and France propose conditions of peace in conformity with the four bases, and which may seem to Austria to come fairly within the terms of those bases, and that Russia refuses her assent to them in a treaty of peace, then that Austria will not longer hesitate to enter with us into a treaty offensive and defensive. [Hear, hear.] I admit she may still say at the last moment that those four bases were explained in a manner that she did not foresee, and that by them, in her opinion, Russia would be reduced too much, and her weight, as a European power, would be too greatly diminished. [Hear, hear.] But I do not impute bad faith to Austria; and it is my belief that if she should concur with us as to those bases of security for Turkey, and that Russia should not assent, that then Austria will unite herself with England and France in this momentous struggle. [Hear.] Now, it may be said we ought to have got far better terms, and that Austria should join at once with us. But it should be recollected that we cannot force our own terms upon an independent power. The question simply was whether it was worth our while to form such a treaty with Austria, rather than to leave Austria wholly unconnected with us, and without any ties by which she would be bound to us. My belief is—it was the belief of Her Majesty's Government, and it was still more strongly the persuasion of the Emperor of France—that it was wise for us to enter into this engagement, and thereby to [illegible] the success of the war. I always thought it much to be lamented that Austria was so tardy in coming to a determination upon this subject. It is undoubtedly true, that her not acting at once in respect to a convention with Turkey, had been the cause why Russia was enabled to detach a part of her army that had been encamped upon the Danube, and to send it to the Crimea, where it had the effect of placing at a great disadvantage the allied troops. But such being the present state of things, we thought it very desirable to effect a treaty with Austria, three of the conditions of which have been much commented upon by the honorable member for Aylesbury. I never, however, could get any one to tell me how we are to prevent, except by a long and protracted war, which might involve the political state and condition of Europe, the Emperor of Russia exercising a considerable influence, however indirectly, upon the 11,000,000 of the Sultan's subjects who are of the same religious communion as the Czar. I believe that we may limit that influence, and prevent the power claimed by Prince MENSCHIKOFF on behalf of the Emperor being obtained, by uniting with other powers in a guarantee of the privileges of Wallachia and Moldavia, and by getting from Turkey a general declaration in favor of the Sultan's Christian subjects. But I do not believe that any articles which could be framed by the powers concerned would have the effect of entirely depriving Russia, in a time of peace, of such influence. If that be the case, it is the more necessary to deprive Russia of the means of invading and conquering Turkey, by either entering the Principalities on the one hand, or by sending a large fleet, with an army on board, to the Bosphorus or the Crimea. These appear to me to be essential for us to oppose, and I do not think Her Majesty can be advised to lay down her arms until terms of peace of the character I have stated are obtained. [Hear.] And now let me say a word in reference to the observation made by my honorable friend, when speaking of the battle of Inkermann. My honorable friend called that a fatal battle. Now, my belief is, that though our losses were heavy—although the nation has great reason to deplore these losses, yet I believe that for a great national object that victory at Inkermann will not be thrown away. I believe that the gallant defence made by our troops on that occasion, and the losses sustained by the enemy, have so discouraged Russia, and have so taught the nations of Europe to respect our character and military prowess, that it is as likely almost as any event that could be named to bring about the conclusion which we all so much desire. [Hear, hear.] Deeds such as these, the House may depend upon it—though not followed by the rout of an enemy—though not accompanied by the gain of large territory, or the surrender of a fortress—yet deeds like these are fruitful of important consequences, that they maintain the character of the nation by whose soldiers they were achieved, and that they teach other nations either to bridle their enmity or to covet our alliance. [Hear, hear.] While this country has such deeds to boast of, you may depend upon it, that the mightiest nations of Europe will dread your enmity, and will be anxious to secure your friendship. With these persuasions, I shall, Sir, on Friday next, proceed to ask the House to vote its thanks to those gallant men. And, let me say, I shall take the same opportunity of moving a vote of thanks to our gallant Allies—to the French army, who, both at Alma and Inkermann, have fought by our side, and have assisted us so ably to beat the enemy that was opposed to us both. With such an alliance—by the observance of a conduct which I believe to be both wise and prudent in regard to the other Powers of Europe, and with a determination on the part of the people of this country—which determination I believe to be as strong as any treaty could make it—that this war in which her Majesty is at present engaged, must first be brought to an honorable and cordial conclusion, I shall still feel the fullest hope in the result of the contest. [Hear, hear.]

The Address was then agreed to.

Austrian Treaty—Lord John Russell's Error.

From the London Times, Dec. 15.

Her Majesty was pleased to declare with satisfaction, in the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday last, that, "in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, she had concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the Emperor of Austria, *from which are anticipated important advantages to the common cause.*" It was impossible to enter upon any discussion on the provisions of this Treaty of Alliance in the ensuing debate, because, the ratifications not having been exchanged, the document cannot be laid before Parliament, at earliest, till this evening. Lord JOHN RUSSELL nevertheless thought proper, in the course of the speech which terminated the debate in the House of Commons, to make a statement as to the purport of this Treaty opposed to the terms and the spirit of the paragraph in the Speech from the Throne, and no less at variance with all that is yet known to the public of this important compact. Such a statement made in his place in Parliament by the leader of the House of Commons and the President of the Council, could not fail to excite the utmost surprise and discouragement. That has been the effect of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's declaration, not only on the House of Commons, but on the public in this country and on the Continent. The public funds fell in London and abroad; our allies immediately exhibited symptoms of annoyance, and our adversaries of exultation; for if it were true, as was stated by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that the principal article in the Treaty contains nothing precise, *and that England and France had only succeeded* by these protracted negotiations in making Austria the arbitress of a peace on such terms as she might approve, without any reciprocal engagement on her part, it is clear that the Allied Governments would have stultified themselves by entering into such a contract; that the Treaty of Alliance, with its "important advantages to the common cause," of which Her Majesty had spoken, is a delusion; and that all the statements advanced on the subject by this journal and the other principal journals of Europe are incorrect.

As far as we are ourselves concerned, we have no hesitation in accepting Lord JOHN RUSSELL's challenge. We retract no part of the statements we have made with reference to this treaty. We maintain that its articles are clear, explicit, precise, and binding on all parties to the full extent that we have stated on former occasions; and we affirm that the description of the Treaty given by Lord JOHN RUSSELL was incorrect in its tendency as it has proved mischievous in its consequences. The production of the Treaty can alone terminate this controversy; but if it should prove, when the text of the instrument is before us, that our version of the matter is correct, we trust that suitable notice will be taken of the indiscretion of a Minister who, on such an occasion, could misrepresent the essential conditions of a Treaty so deeply affecting not only the honor of his colleagues, but that of the Crown and its allies.

The obligation of the Treaty we believe to be that, in the event of hostilities breaking out between Austria and Russia, the Three Powers engage to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance, and that, if peace be not secured before the termination of this year upon the bases jointly agreed upon by all the Three Powers, they will concert such measures as may effectually accomplish the end they have in view. The whole principle of this alliance is that of coöperation in the prosecution of a common enterprise, and the object of the Treaty is to determine and provide the means of carrying this purpose into effect by the complete union of the efforts of the Three Powers. Austria has entered upon these engagements cautiously and deliberately, but of her own free will, for this Treaty was not pressed upon her by the Western Powers, but proposed and even extended by her own Ministers. Till she had signed it, she retained her entire liberty of action, as far as we are concerned; she might join us, she might remain neutral, she might oppose us. But the act of the 2d of December decides her course of action. Is any one so grossly ignorant of the progress of public affairs, as to imagine that a Cabinet like that of Vienna would sign a solemn engagement with two of the most powerful States in Europe against a third Power, only for the purpose of practising upon the two some paltry subterfuge? From the moment that this alliance was established we have a right, not only to solicit, but to claim the best efforts of Austria in the prosecution of the common cause. She voluntarily exchanges that separate position which she had hitherto occupied, and which she had a perfect right to maintain, for a joint policy with the belligerent Powers, in conjunction with whom she is to act for the common objects of the alliance. This Treaty, probably, does not embrace all the points which may arise in transactions of so complicated a nature, and it has been concluded at a time when two of the parties are at war with Russia, but not the third. But it would be difficult to produce a single instance in history in which a treaty concluded under similar circumstances has not been regarded as an act of hostility by the common enemy. If the Treaty is already communicated to the Emperor of Russia, he, we are sure, does not consider it the ambiguous and imperfect agreement which Lord JOHN RUSSELL described; and, although Russia may still dissemble her resentment while she collects her forces and completes her preparations, the [illegible] employés of the Russian Chancery would have no difficulty in interpreting the true meaning and effect of the step just taken by the Court of Vienna. As if to corroborate this fact, we learn that the Imperial Guards have already entered Poland; the heavy cavalry of this division, under General VON [illegible], has reached the environs of Warsaw, and no less than 17 Russian Generals of rank are at present assembled in that capital, under the orders of Prince PASKIEWITSCH. All the circumstances which come to our knowledge indicate the approach of war on a far more extended scale, and prove that even the tremendous contest already raging in the Crimea is not that which most deeply affects the military interests of Russia.

The French Government have given a strong indication that they entirely concur in the opinions we have expressed as to the Austrian Treaty, and as to the terms now to be required of Russia, by publishing the article in which we most fully explained those opinions, not only once, but twice on successive days, in the most conspicuous part of the *Moniteur*. Although, therefore, we have the misfortune to be wholly at variance on this subject with Lord J. RUSSELL, we have direct proof of the concurrence of the French Government in the judgment we have formed, and the same view is taken by the whole French and German press. The French Government, we can readily understand, are not willing to convict themselves of such egregious folly as the conclusion of a treaty which should fail to bind all the contracting parties to the essential conditions and objects of the alliance. Whenever the imperfect, but not inaccurate, information we have received on the subject of this treaty is confirmed by the production of the document, it will be found that the provisions of the treaty are large and precise to effect the objects of the Allied Powers, without the slightest sacrifice of the policy of England and France; that those Powers will be strengthened, not embarrassed, by the coöperation of Austria; and we trust that, before many weeks have elapsed, events of a more decisive character than the articles of any written agreement will confute Lord JOHN RUSSELL's statement, and justify our own.

FRANCE.

Queen VICTORIA's speech was published in all the Paris papers, and was very favorably received.

The embarkation of troops and military stores continues with greater activity than at any period since the commencement of the war.

An imperial decree promulgates the treaty concluded July 10, 1853, between France and the Argentine Confederation, for the free navigation of the rivers Paraguay and Uruguay.

As stated per last steamer, Admiral HAMELIN has returned to France, and has resigned the command of the French fleet in the Black Sea.

THE WAR.

General Aspect of Affairs.

There is no news of the slightest interest from the Crimea. Affairs within and without Sebastopol remain precisely as they were. Occasional shots are exchanged when a mark presents, but the firing has ceased to be continuous on either side. All field and siege operations are suspended by the heavy rains, which have rendered the roads impassable, and have filled the trenches of the besiegers with water. The besieged avail themselves of the respite to repair their works. Cholera and scarcity prevail within the city. Deserters report that MENSCHIKOFF has received considerable reinforcements, but they arrived without supplies and almost destitute of clothing. By this time the allies must have received 15,000 to 20,000 additional troops, beside an abundance of supplies, warm clothing, and wooden huts to shelter about half the army. It is affirmed,—but is probably an exaggeration,—that the French force will be augmented to twelve divisions, or about 120,000 men, which, with the English and Turkish reinforcements, will make the strength of the allies 200,000,—an army which it is considered will equal any that Russia can bring into the field.

Diary of the Proceedings before Sebastopol.

We resume the record of events from the date at which previous advices left it:

NOV. 19—Says the special correspondent of the London *Times*: There is really nothing to record of the siege. The French have established themselves inside an earthwork near the Quarantine Fort. *Voila tout.*

NOV. 20—Nothing to report.

NOV. 21—A smart skirmish occurred during the night between three companies of the Rifle Brigade, (English) under Lieut. TRYON, who dislodged three hundred Russians from a position they had taken up in a ravine. Lieut. TRYON was killed. Later in the night there was a false alarm that the enemy was moving in force. There was some firing in the course of the night between the French and Russian pickets on the road to Balaklava.

NOV. 22—Several heavy brass guns (Turkish) were placed in position yesterday and to-day. Accounts do not indicate the exact locality of this battery.

NOV. 23—Rain, rain, rain. One of the sunken vessels in the harbor of Sebastopol having been dislodged by the storm, the Russians immediately sunk another in its place.

NOV. 27—*The advices are from Katcha. They* complain of the bad anchorage, and the danger to which the *shipping is exposed by the frequent* storms.

NOV. 28—Nothing important.

NOV. 30—Advices are from Constantinople. They mention the continued arrival of reinforcements *en route* for the Crimea. They also mention that OMAR PACHA has sent a strong complaint to Government that his troops are neglected.

DEC. 3—Operations suspended by the rains.

The *Moniteur* contains the following from Gen. CANROBERT:

"CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 3, 1854.

"Rain is falling in torrents. Our roads are cut up, our trenches filled with water, and our siege operations, as well as all our works, remain in a state of suspense.

"The enemy remains immovable, for the same reason as ourselves.

"In spite of these trials, the spirit of all is excellent, and we remain firm and ready to resume our operations as soon as ever the weather and the state of the roads will allow us to stir.

"Gen. DE MONTEBELLO arrived on the 5th at Constantinople, and left the next day for the Crimea.

"The health of Prince NAPOLEON was improving. (Signed) CANROBERT."

Russian Account—Dec. 4.

Prince MENSCHIKOFF telegraphs to St. Petersburg that to the 4th of December nothing new had occurred before Sebastopol, excepting some trifling (Russian) sorties, without success.

An English letter says that on the 23d a party of British spiked sixteen Russian guns. No details given.

The besiegers' third parallel is completed.

A storm in the sea of Azoff has wrecked forty Russian vessels.

Various Items.

The Empress of Russia is sick, and lies at the point of death.

A letter from Constantinople of Nov. 30 states that the Ministerial crisis continued. The Minister of Finance had been deposed, and the dismissal of the Seraskier was impending.

The advanced corps of the Russian guards already touches the Austrian frontier.

The king of Prussia is sick and confined to his room.

An absurd story had appeared in some papers to the effect that Gen. CANROBERT had announced he would fight a great battle on Dec. 2.

The Danube.

A letter from Bucharest, under date 11th, mentions that OMAR PASHA that morning left Bucharest for Varna, where the remainder of the nineteen Turkish battalions ordered to the Crimea were being embarked. Thirty-five thousand men are to be sent.

Of date the 8th, it is stated that the whole Turkish army has recrossed the Danube.

SADIK PASHA was occupying the Dobrudscha, and Kalaresch and Giurgevo had received Turkish garrisons.

The Baltic.

The last ships of the fleet are under weigh for England.

GERMANY.

Diplomacy—Action of the Germanic Diet.

On Dec. 9, the Germanic Confederation unanimously adopted the additional article to the treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia on the 20th of November. Austria is thereby secured on the side of Germany.

A dispatch says that to the 13th inst. Prussia showed no disposition to accede to the treaty of the 2d.

Bavaria suggests a conference of the secondary powers, with an eye to peace.

SPAIN.

The news is not important. The Ministerial crisis appears to have blown over.

The following "news" is telegraphed from Madrid, 9th, to the French and English press:

"A conspiracy in Cuba has been suppressed.

"Two United States packets have been seized at Havana, for having conveyed arms and seditious proclamations.

"The principal conspirator is a native of the United States, named SCOTT. The proclamations comprised a seditious publication of New-York, named *La Verdad.*"

DENMARK.

The New Ministry.

A new Cabinet has been formed, consisting of the following members:

M. VON SCHEEL, from Pinneborgen, Holstein, Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, in the absence of Count PLESSEN, Envoy at Stockholm.

P. G. BANG, (former) Minister of the Interior, and *ad interim* for Schleswig.

Professor HALL, Minister for Public Worship.

Colonel ANDRA, Minister of Finance.

Colonel LUTTICHAU, War Department.

Commander MICHELSEN, Marine.

M. SIMONY, (former) Minister of Public Instruction.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Trade Dull—The Insurrection Spreading.

The India and China Mail is telegraphed from Trieste, with dates, Calcutta, Nov. 8; Madras 12th; Shanghai, Oct. 11; Amoy 22d; Hong Kong, 28th; Canton 27th; Bombay, Nov. 14.

An envoy from KOKAN, and another from DOST MAHOMED, had arrived at Peshawur, the Affghan Chiefs having decided on an English instead of a Russo-Persian alliance. Lord F. FITZCLARENCE, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, is dead. Trade in India was dull, and money scarce; Exchange at Calcutta 1s. 11⅛d. The price of opium has declined to 400 rps. in less than a year.

Trade in China was also dull. Exchange at Canton 4.81, with a few trifling purchases of teas. The insurrection was gaining ground in the North. It is asserted that two days distant from Canton, the insurgents seized 18 chops of Congous and destroyed six.

LATEST NEWS.

The *Atlantic* met with an accident to her rudder-head, and was obliged to return to Liverpool, where she was detained till Monday.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

The packet-ship *Queen of the West* was wrecked in Cardigan Bay. All the crew and passengers were saved.

The Latest News from the Seat of War.

There is a report from Sebastopol that 5,000 Russians had retired from the second line of defence.

A private letter says that the ratification of the treaty with Austria was exchanged at Vienna on the 14th.

If the negotiations now pending do not produce peace, Russia will call out sixteen men per thousand, equal to a million of men, to take the field as early as possible.

CHERIB PACHA is appointed Turkish Minister of Finance.

The duration of the present session of Parliament depends on the progress of the Government measures, but it will probably adjourn in about a week.

General OSLERSACKEN has arrived in the Crimea, to take command of DANNENBERG's division.

The text of the Russian note which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF addressed to Count BUOL, at Vienna, on the 28th was as follows:

"Le soussigné est autorisé de déclarer à M. BUOL que sa Majesté l'Empereur accepte les quatre propositions du Cabinet de Vienne, pour server de point de départ à des negotiations de paix."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

The COTTON market has again been extremely dull and prices very irregular, with a continued anxiety among holders to realize, at a decline of ⅛d. ℔ lb. in low middling qualities and of 1-16d.@⅛d. ℔ lb. in fair.

The sales for the week ending last evening reach 38,290 bales, exporters taking 2,600, and speculators 1,410 bales. To-day the business is called 6,000 bales. Fair Orleans 5¾d.; Fair Mobiles 5½d.; Fair Uplands 5¼d.; Middling Orleans, 5d.; Middling Mobiles 4¾d.; Middling Uplands 4 13-16d. Inferior and Ordinary, 3½d.@4½d. ℔ lb.

The stock of COTTON in this port, 595,000 bales, of which 342,000 are American, against 662,000 bales, and 340,000 American at same time last year.

In Manchester there has been rather more demand for YARNS and GOODS, and spinners and manufacturers have succeeded in maintaining previous rates.

The CORN Market is again dearer, in consequence of the small stocks in the ports. WHEAT has advanced 4d. to 6d. ℔ bush., and FLOUR 1s. ℔ bbl., at which there is a fair inquiry. INDIAN CORN quiet without change. Western Flour, 41s.@42s. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 45s.; Ohio, 46s.; Canada, 41s.@42s. 6d.; Sour, 38s.@41s. ℔ bbl.; *White Wheat, 12s. 9d.@13s. 3d.; Red, 11s. 9d.@*12s. 6d. ℔ bush. White and Yellow Indian Corn, 44s.@44s. 6d.; Mixed 42s. 6d. ℔ qr.

The transactions in ROSIN *consist of 1,000 bbls.* at 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ cwt., and 100 bbls. Turpentine have been sold at 8s. 6d. ℔ cwt. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Another Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 15, 1854.

The CORN trade has shown more firmness this week, and at Tuesday's market there was a more general inquiry for FLOUR and WHEAT, at an advance of 6d. ℔ bbl. and 2d. to 3d. ℔ bushel. The difficulty of obtaining coasting vessels still continues, and, in consequence, INDIAN CORN has been very quiet, but prices are well maintained. During the week, we have received from the States, 290,000 bushels of CORN, 6,000 bushels of WHEAT, and 5,388 bbls. of FLOUR. At to-day's market WHEAT and FLOUR were firm, with an upward tendency. INDIAN CORN steady, at 43s. to 43s. 6d. for Mixed, and 44s. to 44s. 6d. for Yellow and White. BEEF—The high prices at which the recent arrivals of new are held prevents a ready sale, and we hear of only a few tierces Prime Mess being taken at 146s. The quality of the new Beef is scarcely equal to that of last year, and is much lighter. PORK—A small parcel of new has arrived. Very little doing, and no change in price. BACON—Only sells, in retail, at buyers' prices. In Ireland the supply of Hogs is much in excess of last year, and prices have, in consequence, declined 10s. to 16s. ℔ cwt. This will materially affect the value of new American Bacon and Pork. LARD—Has again declined 6d. to 1s. ℔ cwt., without leading to activity. The sales reach about 200 tons at 51s. 6d. to 51s. TALLOW—Is very dull at the quotations of last week. COTTON—The declining markets in America and increasing estimates of crop advised per *Asia*, have this week renewed the desire to sell, and the demand being limited, prices of "ordinary" and "middling" qualities have declined ⅛d., and the better grades 1-16d. ℔ lb. The market is freely supplied, and the imports are offered as landed. In Manchester there is a slight pause in the demand after the late increase of business. The authorized quotations are—New-Orleans Middling, 4⅞d. ℔ lb.; Upland do. 4¾d. to 4 13-16d. ℔ lb. Sales for the week—American, 30,750 bales; other descriptions, 7,540 bales. Total, 38,290 bales. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Diabolical Murder and Robbery.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., Friday, Dec. 29, 1854.

Our usually quiet village has been this morning the scene of an uncommon excitement. The house of HENRY SEARS was entered by some one last night—his wife rendered insensible by a blow from a hammer, the throat of his infant child cut from ear to ear, and a tin trunk containing $200 taken from the house. Mr. SEARS was in another room with one of his children, and although he heard a noise, did not let it trouble him, thinking it was the cow about in the door-yard. He also heard his wife speak, but seems not to have been aroused by it. When he did awake his attention was first drawn to the fact that the doors were all open. Arousing a man who lived in the same house, they armed themselves, supposing some robber still to be in the house. They found the window at the head of Mrs. SEARS' bed open and a cask, on which the murderer must have stepped, as the window is six feet from the ground. It was undoubtedly done about 3 o'clock. Mr. SEARS had been threatened by two Irishmen, one of whom is already under arrest. Every means has been taken to prevent the murderer's escape from town. A large meeting of the citizens this morning authorized the Selectmen to offer $500 reward for the detection of the villain. Mrs. SEARS will undoubtedly recover, although her skull was fractured.

P. S.—Later developments render it probable that the person arrested will be discharged as innocent.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—In Wilmington, N. C., a few days ago, as the evening train was entering the depôt the brake became unmanageable, and the locomotive and tender rushed onward to the wharf, bounded over a huge piece of timber at the end of the track, and fell into the river. No person was seriously injured, although the affair produced considerable excitement and confusion, and it is thought that the process of removing the locomotive and tender from the bed of the river will be attended with much difficulty.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Speaker laid before the House several executive communications. One enclosing a plan for the organization of an Insane Asylum in the District of Columbia.

MR. WASHBURN of Maine asked leave to offer a resolution, that the Secretary of the Navy, if in his judgment not inconsistent with the naval service, shall provide a ship for the conveyance of work of art and industry from this country to France, for the World's Exhibition in Paris in 1855.

MR. HAMILTON objected.

MR. FAULKNER reported a bill extending the provisions of the act of August 11, 1848, to the widows of officers and others dying in the military service of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

MR. PHELPS offered a resolution (adopted) instructing the Post-Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Express Mail between St. Louis and San Francisco for the transmission of letters, and for increased rates of postage for said mail.

MR. LANE, of Oregon, introduced a bill establishing an additional land office in Oregon. Referred.

There being no quorum, the House adjourned to Tuesday.

Redemption of the U. S. Debt—Treasurer's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 31.

One million three hundred thousand dollars of the United States Debt was redeemed at the Treasury Department last week, nearly eight hundred thousand dollars of which was the loan of 1847.

The U. S. Treasurer's statement shows a balance in the Treasury on the 25th ult. of $24,000,807.

Official Changes in Boston—Probable Loss of the Brig Frank, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The lease by the United States of rooms in Boston Court-House expires with the present year, and the books, &c., belonging to the United States are to-day being removed to rooms temporarily engaged in a building in Bowdoin-square.

The brig *Frank*, of Kingston, which sailed from this port about the 6th of September for Cape Haytien, has not since been heard from, and is supposed to have been lost in the October gales. Capt. BURDITT was accompanied by his wife and a crew of seven persons.

The pressure in our money market this week has been less severe, and there are various features in monetary affairs favorable to an easier condition of things for the future.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Dedham yesterday, WM. HENRY MOORE, a breakman, plead guilty of robbing packages in the baggage car of the Boston and Providence Railroad. It was discovered that he had stolen $700 worth of property.

Counterfeit $10 bills on the Merchants' Bank of Newburyport, are now in circulation here.

The first regular passenger train over the Boston and New-York Central Railroad, from Norwich, arrived here this evening, in charge of GEO. LOVIS, Esq., conductor. A large crowd was in waiting to welcome it.

We have had very few ship arrivals at this port for the past three days.

The weather continues very cold, with a strong northeast wind.

Message of the Governor of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The message of Governor PRICE, of this State, was sent in to the Legislature yesterday. It shows that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October last was $235,000. No reduction of taxes is recommended, but the Governor advises the application of the surplus to the redemption of the outstanding debts of the State. He recommends the extension of the charter of the Bank of Missouri, and the increase of its capital to $5,000,000. Recommends authorizing the nullification of the branches of the Bank. Favors additional aid to Railroads now in course of construction, and deprecates new schemes till those projected are completed. Advises that instead of setting apart a portion of the revenues of the State for the support of Schools, a special tax be collected. In connection with a hope that the Railroad to the Pacific will pass through Missouri, the Governor expresses the opinion that a mail and telegraph line could be established from St. Louis to San Francisco, so that a letter mail might be conveyed between the two points in from seventeen to twenty days at about one-half the present contract price, while a telegraph would bring us in hourly communication with our Pacific neighbors.

Railroad Celebration—Opening of the Black River and Utica Railroad.

UTICA, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Black River and Utica Railroad was opened for the first section of sixteen miles, from Utica to Trenton, to-day. The contractors, Messrs. FARWELL, CASE, LUND & CO., invited the directors and stockholders of the road to an excursion, and a great number of them accepted the invitation. At the villages along the line where the train stopped, it was received by the firing of cannon and other demonstrations of rejoicing. When the excursionists arrived at Trenton a collation was prepared for them, at which many speeches were delivered and toasts offered. Among the speakers were Hon. J. A. SPENCER and J. BENEDICT, Esq., of this city, C. STORRS, Jr., of Lewis County, and others. The work on the sections further North is being prosecuted with energy and vigor.

Heavy Failures in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The old Cotton House of Messrs. BRANDER & MCKENNA, of this city, suspended payment to-day, and their liabilities are very heavy. The suspension was caused by their acceptance of the drafts of MR. EDWARD MATTHEWS, who has also failed, in consequence of the inability to get to market large quantities of Lard of which he is possessed in St. Louis.

The Glendon Iron Furnaces at Easton.

EASTON, Sunday, Dec. 31.

The rumors in circulation of the failure of the Glendon Iron Furnace Company, of this place, are without foundation. The ability of the Company to meet their liabilities has not been seriously impaired by the failure of the Glendon Rolling Mills of Boston, and the working of their furnaces will continue as usual. Arrangements have been made to redeem all their liabilities, and their solvency has been clearly ascertained.

Southern Mail Failure—Railroad Detention.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Southern Mail, from points beyond Washington, is again missing this morning. The train from Philadelphia, due here at 4 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived. The delay was occasioned by the Susquehanna ferry-boat grounding in her dock on account of low water.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 31.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due we have received New-Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday, but they contain nothing of importance.

Pardoning of Dr. Beale.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The pardon of Dr. BEALE has not been officially received, but his friends confidently expect it to-morrow. Judges BLACK, LEWIS, and WOODWARD, of the Supreme Court, have given written opinions upon the case stating the verdict of the Jury illegal.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, Dec. 30.

A man named ROBERT BEATY was killed on the Central Railroad at this station last night, in consequence of jumping on the train after it had started. A considerable sum of money was found on his person, also numerous papers, from which it appears he was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, resided in Gold Spring, and had been in the employ of GEORGE RIKER of New-York.

Fire at Belfast, Me.

BELFAST, Saturday, Dec. 30.

About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building kept by H. H. HAAS, entirely consuming it, together with three stores and one dwelling adjoining, occupied respectively by NATHANIEL WIGGIN, DANIEL HOWARD, S. GILMAN, and JOSIAH MITCHELL.

The Ohio River—Hog Market—Eastern Exchange.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The Ohio River at this point still continues rising and in the channel there is now eight feet of water. Heavy shipments of produce are being made.

Hogs are dull, at $4 75.

Eastern Exchange is selling at ¼@½ ℔ cent. premium.

Railroad Accident—A Conductor Instantly Killed.

BALDWINSVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 30.

NICHOLAS J. VAN PATTEN, conductor of the freight train from Syracuse, this morning, was killed, about seven miles east of this place, by being knocked off the train as it was going over the bridge, one of the cars passing over his body, nearly cutting it in two.

Death of an Eminent Merchant.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Dec. 30.

CHARLES SIGOURNEY, Esq., one of our oldest and most highly respected merchants, died very suddenly this afternoon. He was the husband of Mrs. L. SIGOURNEY, the poetess.

Arrival of the Steamship Marion.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Marion* arrived here from New-York this (Saturday) morning at 4 o'clock.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse held their last meeting of the year on Friday. Governors DRAPER, (the President,) CONOVER, WEST, DUGRO, DUKE, TOWNSEND, and PINCKNEY, were present. The usual weekly requisitions were read and acted on, and a considerable amount of other business of no particular importance transacted. The special order of the evening—GOV. TOWNSEND's document, relating to assistance of the poor—was called up, and gave rise to some discussion; it was finally disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution, which Governor WEST offered as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Common Council be requested to appropriate such sum or sums as they may deem proper for the purpose of organizing a temporary department, under the control and management of this Board, for the purpose of furnishing nutritious food, and relieving the poor, if in their judgment the necessity exists.

The Committee to whom was referred the various applications for increase of salaries, reported that any increase at the present time should not be made, and that the consideration of the subject should be postponed to the first of July next. The report was accepted.

A resolution was adopted to close the Department on the 10th of March, and that a statement of the quantity and kind of food, and cost of the same be accordingly made out and filed in the Department.

The terms of Governors PINCKNEY and CONOVER, (the latter of whom was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Governor MCLAUGHLIN,) expired with the year. Their places will be filled by Messrs. TIEMANN and TAYLOR, the newly elected Governors.

Fourth Ward.

A meeting of the residents of the Fourth Ward was held at French's Hotel on Saturday morning, when arrangements were made to organize a Relief Association to aid the poor of that Ward in their present distress. The organization will be perfected to-morrow evening, at the Shakspeare Hotel.

Fourteenth Ward.

A meeting in aid of the destitute of the Fourteenth Ward was held in the Westchester House on Saturday evening. The proceedings of a meeting of another organization for the relief of the poor of the ward, held in the Centre Market Drill-room on Friday evening, were stated and submitted for action. The union of the two societies was heartily approved of, but the proposition to place the dispensing of the alms in the hands of the Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Poor was unanimously disapproved of. A Committee of six for each election district in the ward was appointed to solicit subscriptions and seek out and assist those in need. The subscription paper was then opened, and those present subscribed the very liberal sum of nearly $300. The members of this Society have themselves placed in the hands of their Treasurer nearly $500. The Executive Committee will meet for further action to-morrow evening.

Eighteenth Ward.

A meeting for the relief of the poor of this Ward was held on Saturday evening at the Delavan House, Union Square.

A Committee was appointed to receive subscriptions and to coöperate with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday.

Relief for the Poor in Brooklyn.

The Soup Association organized last week by electing the following officers:

President—GEORGE HALL, (Mayor.)
Vice Presidents—WM. M. HARRIS, CONKLIN BRUSH.
Secretary—GEORGE L. SHAW.
Treasurer—JOHN J. STILWELL.

There was also a Committee of Five in each Ward appointed to collect funds. The soup-house will go into operation on Wednesday next, in the large hall rear of the City Hotel.

The citizens of the Tenth Ward held a meeting on Tuesday evening at No. 95 Boerum-street, to raise money for the poor.

Emigrant Paupers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Thursday, Dec. 21, the town of Hancock, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, was surprised by the arrival of about 80 German paupers in the most extreme state of destitution, one of whom has since died. They state that they were paupers when shipped from Antwerp in the ship *Sarah*, from Baden. They were landed in New-York on the 19th inst., each adult received ten guilders, and the children five guilders, in addition to their passage. A most flagrant outrage has been inflicted upon these miserable human beings, as well as upon the people of Hancock, a small village in a mountainous region, now wrapped in deep snow, where the inhabitants are ill prepared to properly care for such a large number of these loathsome beings. But all has been done to temporarily provide for them that could be, under the circumstances. The Supervisor of that town, L. H. ALLISON, yesterday laid the case before the Commissioners of Emigration, who have promised to investigate the matter, and also dispatch an agent to look after the unfortunates.

It is ascertained that the railroad tickets were purchased by a man, named LOHRENE, of No. 36 Greenwich-street;—if well-meaning, a very ignorant man as to what he was about. L. H. A.

Sharp Practice among Tailors and Fur Dealers.

On Friday morning a young man calling himself G. C. BENSON, was arrested at the National Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, by Officer KEEFE, of the Chief's Office, charged with swindling various merchants in Broadway. BENSON recently called at the clothing establishment of Messrs. DEVLIN's where he represented himself to be a merchant of high standing in St. Louis, Mo. He desired to make a large purchase and accordingly selected over $2,000 worth of ready-made garments.

The next day he induced the proprietors to let him take away a suit of clothes, worth $100, since when he has not been seen. BENSON also selected about $2,000 worth of goods at Messrs. LEARY's, and $1,500 worth of furs at HERRING & Co.'s fur store, No. 401 Broadway. At this place he succeeded in obtaining $30 worth of furs. The accused was brought to the Chief's office, and committed for examination.

Decisions in Court of Appeals, Dec. 30, 1854.

Present—Addison Gardiner, Chief Judge; Hiram Denio, Amasa J. Parker, Alexander S. Johnson, William F. Allen, Charles H. Ruggles, Samuel L. Selden, Henry F.(?) Edwards, Judges; B. F. Harwood, Clerk.

Judgment affirmed with costs.—Dwight Bishop, appt., vs. Charles W. Houghton, respt.; Cyrus B. Smith, admr., &c., respt., vs. the New-York Dry Dock Company, appts.; Ruth Delany, admx., &c., appts., vs. John Hoyt, respt.; Richard Brazill, respt., vs. Ralph H. Isham and another, appts.; Linus B. Barnes and others, respts., vs. Melancthon W. Perine, appt.; William H. Webb, appt., vs. Louisa D. Cochrane and others, respts.; William F. Dana and others, respts., vs. Ernest Fiedler, appt.; David Munroe and another, respts., vs. Jacob M. Cook and another, appt.; James P. Drummond and others, appts., vs. Joseph Husson, respt.; Wm. Evarts and another, respts., vs. Joshua Palmer, appt.; Samuel [illegible] and another, admrs., &c., appts. vs. [illegible] Marsh and others, respts.; Lawrence W. Halsey, respt., vs. Darius Gear, appt.; Robert R. [illegible], appt., vs. Phineas T. Barnum, respt.; William Bumstead, respt., vs. The Dividend Mutual Insurance Company, appt.; The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respt., vs. Wm. Colgate, appt.; James Quackenbush, respt., vs., The Fultonville and Johnstown Plank-Road Company, appts.; Manuel X. Harmony, respt., vs. Thos. Bingham and others, appts.; John Nicoll, appt., vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, respt.; Richard Field and others, respt., vs. Charles S. Simmons and others, appts.; George F. Rockwell and another, respt., vs. Duncan McGregor, appt.; Nathan B. Lathrop, respt. vs. Richard L. Allen and another, appts.; Alva B. Taylor and another, appts., vs. The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., respt.; The Rensselaer and Washington Plank-Road Co., respt., vs., Wm. R. Barton, appt.; Israel Smith, appt., vs. Job Wright and another, respt.; Charles St. John and others, appts., vs. The American Marine and Fire Insurance Co., respts.; Thomas Dobson, appt., vs. Alonzo T. Pierce, respt.; Henry A. Hynds and another, respts., vs. The Schenectady County Mutual Insurance Co., appts.; Charles Gould, respt. vs. Justus J. McCarty, appt.; Thaddeus R. Brown, Supervisor, &c. appt. vs. Wm. K. Mailler and others, respt.; Rodolphus E. Smith, respt., vs. Abram M. Binninger and another, appt.; Samuel Wescott, respt. vs. Alfred E. Tilton, appt.; Isaac G. Westervelt, acting executor, &c. appts. vs. Wm. Gregg, respt.; Wm. Hall and others, respts. vs. The Howard Insurance Co., appts.; The People, *ex rel.* The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, respts. vs. The Board of Education of the city of Brooklyn, appts.; the same, appts. vs. the same, respts.

Judgment reversed and Judgment rendered for the defendants on the special verdict with costs—James Hill, respt. vs. The Board of Supervisors of Livingston County, appts.

Judgment reversed with costs—The Supervisors of Chenango County, plffs. in error, vs. The People *ex rel.* Wm. Mygatt, deft. in error.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event—John F. Bixby, respt. vs. Alexander K. Shaw, appt.

Alexander Smith, an infant, &c., respt., vs. Caleb [illegible] and others appts.; James M. Hood, respt., vs. The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, appt.; Newton Dunl, respt., vs. Robert Spencer, impleaded, &c., appt.; Alexander Reid, respt., vs. John McNaughton, appt.; Martin Keeler, respt., vs. William I. Lamb, appt.; Calvin E. Hall, respt., vs. Thomas Carnley, Smith and another, appts.; Henry McClusky, respt., vs. Andrew E. Cromwell and another, appts.; Mathias P. Coons, respt., vs. Mathew Chambers, appt.; Stephen Whitney, respt., vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, appt.; [illegible] Hubbard, respt., vs. Samuel S. Briggs, appt.; Nelson R. Davis and John S. Clark, respt., vs. George Tallcott and Calvert M. Canfield, appts.; Tunis M. Suidicker and another, respts., vs. William E. Waring, appt.

ORDER APPEALED FROM AFFIRMED WITH COSTS.

Gilbert Giles vs. Enos S. Halbut, late Sheriff, &c., and Justice Paree, appts.; Isaac R. Varian and others respts., vs. Thomas G. Stevens and others, appts.

Decree reversed without costs in this Court and a special decree directed—Reuben Hope, respt., vs. George Hart and others, appts.

Judgment of General Term reversed, and judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs—William Pugsley, appt., vs. Frederick W. Aiken and another, Executors, &c., respts.

Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, costs to abide the event, and judgment ordered for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to reply on payment of costs—Francis F. Dorr and another, survivors, &c., respts., vs. the N. J. Steam Navigation Company, appts.

Judgment of Supreme Court reversed, and the judgment of the City Court of Brooklyn affirmed with costs—Jonathan Trotter, respt., vs. John A. Hughes and wife, appts.

Judgment reversed and a special decree ordered—John Watts DePeyster, appt., vs. Elvira Hasbrook and others, respts.

Decree Affirmed with Costs—John Fisher, Trustee, &c., appt., vs. Josiah Purdy and others, respts.; Josiah Carpenter and others, respts., vs. John Fisher, Trustee, &c., appt.; Nicholas Elendorf, respt., vs. Andrew [illegible] and others, appts.

Judgment Ordered—In the matter of David Evans, petitioning creditor, &c., appt., vs. Ezra J. Coats and another, respts.; Thomas W. Morley and another, appt., vs. Thomas F. Green and others, respts.; Elizabeth Atkinson, admx., &c., respt., vs. The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Monroe, appts.

Judgment Reversed and Judgment for Plaintiff on Demurrer with leave to Defendant to answer on Payment of Costs—Nicholas Conger, appt., vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, respts.

Decision on Motion to Dismiss Appeal Reserved till the Argument of Cause—Queen and Orman vs. Darrow.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German, as bookkeeper, assistant or clerk, in a wholesale business. The best of City reference given. Address to V. T. MAGNIN & GUEDIN, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German, as salesman or clerk in a retail store or wholesale business. He can give the best of City references. Address to V. T. MAGNIN & GUEDIN, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—She must understand hair-dressing, altering of dresses, &c., and be capable of doing all kinds of fine sewing. She must also be able to bring unexceptionable testimonials as to character and qualifications from her last place. None other need apply. Wages liberal. Address a note to Mrs. H., Mansion House, Brooklyn.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A good salesman, thoroughly acquainted with the dry goods business, a native of this State, in which he has an extensive acquaintance with country merchants, wants a situation from the opening of the coming Spring's trade. If desired, would "drum" for his employer a month at his own expense in Central and Western New-York, before entering upon the duties of the situation. The best of references given. Address JOHN JOHNSON, Times Office.

WANTED—In a Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing House a young man, 18 to 20 years of age, able and willing to work. Also, a boy 16 years of age. Address, in their own handwriting, with address, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

CHILD WANTED.—A promising girl, 10 to 12 years of age, may find a desirable home with a respectable and intelligent family who wish to adopt one as a daughter. Address COMFORT, at the office of this paper.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant nurse, for a baby. The very best of reference required. No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman fully competent to teach music, to commence on the 8th January. Address MUSIC, No. 12 Clinton-place.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—With a suite of furnished front rooms in a private family, can be obtained for a gentleman and wife in 28th-st., near 4th-av. Dinner at 5 o'clock. A note to Box No. 19, Post-Office, will receive early attention.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find good board and a pleasant home at No. 125 West 28th-st. House contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A handsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom on the second floor, and one single room, with board, can be obtained at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., corner of [illegible]-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also room without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 [illegible], corner of the Bowery.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 27 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, handsomely furnished rooms with all the modern improvements, in a new English basement house, four doors west of Broadway, in 24th-st., south side, middle house, with or without board in a private family.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (frescoed) fronting on Broadway, with a bedroom attached, at No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Rent, $150 per annum.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.—This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Pentz,
Rich'd F. Carman,
John R. Peters,
Fred. De Peyster,
Alfred Plunkett,
Geo. S. Doughty,
Henry L. Hoguet,
S. J. Pardessus,
Eugene Plunkett,
Abr. Van Nostrand,
W. A. S. Van Duzer,
Robert Hogan,
Jos. F. Bridges,
David S. Mills,
Marsh. O. Roberts,
Ramsay Crooks,
Robt. O. Connolly,
John Garcia,
G. W. Burnham,
Jeannot Gourd,
Loren. Delmonico,
Austin B. Tuttle,
Solomon Banta,
Tho's J. Van Sant,
J. [illegible] Mills,
Chs. M. Livingston,
Wm. W. [illegible],
Jacob Little,
Am. C. Kingsland,
Henry E. Pierson,
Nich. K. Anthony,
Nathan Babcock,
Wm. J. Johnson,
L. B. Lobdell,
Geo. S. Mercereau,
John R. Livingston,
John L. Bond,
C. F. Lindsley,
Chas. B. Hart,
Hiram Anderson.

MUSEUM HOTEL—No. 28 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1855.

The Times for the States.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE Dollars per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for Fifteen Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

The Dead Year.

While the dead past is burying its dead, let us stand reverently by, uncovered, and meditate of its importance. 1854 was not one of your sniffling, feeble years for which history has no page, and simply chalks a line against it as one more gone. It has stood up, a kind of Young Time among the years. The Muse of History will order a new gross of pens and another blank book before beginning its story.

When the year began, men were enjoying the most unexampled prosperity. Terrible revulsions have occurred during its progress; Banks have broken, Companies dissolved, private credit been swallowed up, and almost every department of business, in almost every part of the commercial world, suffered the severest shocks. Times brighten a little as the baby-face of the new year looks up to them trustingly.

Gentle Peace has kept in-doors this year. She wears no crown now—she is an exile from lands that had worshipped her for thirty consecutive years. War has been doing his prettiest. The most formidable alliance of any age has been consummated. One half of Europe has leagued to battle with the other half, and all their walls are shaking with the thunder of their conflict. Blood has been flowing like water along the European borders of Russia, and unless the dead are numbered by thousands, we say—"Pish, the battle was a mere skirmish!"

Modern times have not seen bloodier battles than has this past year. At Kalafat the Russians lost 2,500 men. At Alma the Russians had 6,000 killed and wounded, and the Allies counted up their dead and wounded at over 4,000. At Inkermann the killed and wounded of the Russians were 9,006, of the English 2,612, of the French 1,726, or over 13,000 in all. But the smell of powder has been steaming up from Western Asia as well as Europe in this matter, and several battles have been fought at sea. Hostile fleets go scouring all oceans, and enterprising but timid Commerce suffers sadly. The great calm which rests on Africa alone is undisturbed. A few border fights are reported, but otherwise Africa has enjoyed her usual stupid, beastly sleep.

In South America, scarcely the usual number of revolutions have occurred. In Peru and Buenos Ayres, and New Granada, there has been the usual show of quarreling, but in the light of the great Eastern War, "they pale their ineffectual fires."

On our own Continent—not that we own it exactly yet—there has been no great deal done, but an abundance begun. Whatever "irons" our Government could lay hands on it has put "into the fire." We have business enough cut out for many years of peace or of possible war "to make up." In the States we have repealed the Missouri Compromise and given the Slave Labor Interest a most important advantage over the Free Labor Interest. We have erected into territories Kansas and Nebraska, and put Nocoho upon the slate. We have just seen promulgated a project to which our Government seems to offer no hindrance for colonizing and eventually creating into an additional State of our Union the Mosquito Coast, and so much of Central America as will insure to us an easy passage over our own land to the Pacific. We have set on foot a treaty with the Dominican Republic, brought the Hawaiian Islands to make a tender of their allegiance, and—but nobody need believe this part of the story—offered $3,000,000 for a dozen volcano tops off the coast of Ecuador, whose possessions are lava, turtles, a penal colony, and nothing beside. We have lived in the shadow of the Inaugural and enjoyed the glory of the Ingraham affair, without committing ourselves foolishly to any special acts supplementary to the latter or in exposition of the former. By no means should we omit the gallant exception of Greytown bombarded and burnt for insulting our representatives,—an important indication of the way we feel, if it is true, as General Cazneau told the Consuls at Hayti, that our Government treat the weak and the strong alike.

About the usual number of "outrages upon our flag" have been committed, but the indignation they have secured has not been excessive. We have enjoyed a fair average of breezes that have blown over. We have had some war-talk with Cuba, and enjoyed a glow of patriotism as we read of Napoleon's insult to us in the Soulé affair—all which has subsided. Eggs of importance, it is thought, were laid at Ostend by our busy agents abroad, but they are not yet hatched.

We have murders, as many as usual; shipwrecks especially awful, explosions, disasters and fires—of which elsewhere we speak by tables. We have had some cholera and a most ludicrous oyster panic. We have pried open the door of the Japan country, and effected a most important arrangement for our future commerce there.

Some great and some good men have ceased from the earth this year. The memory of the good ones is fresh yet—we need not rehearse their names.

Take it through, and the year whose breath expired last midnight, has been a most memorable one. The religious world will remember it as the first one for four centuries, that the cross has been publicly displayed in the chief city of the Mahomedans. Lovers of humor will remember it as the year when the most magnificent of hoaxes—the Sebastopol hoax—was play off, and the world "sold" by it. Hereabouts, the great family of "the defeated" will remember it as the year when a power known a year ago only as "Ned Buntline's Know-Nothings" grew up to be the Great American Party which has tipped almost everybody's dish over. A groan and thanks for the old year, and many a Happy New-Year to our readers.

The News by the Atlantic.

The interest in European politics shifts by this arrival, from the Crimea to London. Parliament convened on the 12th December. The Queen's Speech was delivered in person. Soon after commenced the debates in the Lords and Commons on the Address, and the War and its management. Lord Derby leads the Opposition in the House of Peers, praising the gallantry of the British Army; commending the alliance with France, but criticising severely the War and Army measures of the Government. Mr. Disraeli spoke to the same general effect in the Commons, while Lord John Russell, President of the Council, and leader of the House on the Ministerial side, gave a somewhat startling opinion of the real terms of the new treaty with Austria, the effect of which was to unsettle confidence, for the moment, both in London and Paris. The London *Times*, however, undertakes to say that its own interpretation of the treaty is more reliable than the speech of one of Her Majesty's Ministers.

The accounts from the Crimea are not important, except so far as to indicate the procrastination of the siege. The weather was unfavorable to the operations of the Allies.

There are later accounts from China, advising the continued unsettled condition of the country.

The commercial advices, it will be noticed, are of a mixed complexion. Good for the Grain and Flour export; adverse to Cotton, and showing an unsettled feeling in the Funds, though they closed steady in London at the latest hour. An accident to the *Atlantic*, soon after clearing Liverpool on the 16th, by which she was compelled to return to port, brings down the English dates to Monday morning, the 18th.

The Visit Deferred.

A few weeks ago, the London newspapers were didactic and moralizing on the promised (or threatened) visit of Louis Napoleon to the Queen of England. Suddenly, they have become suspiciously silent on the subject. They eulogize France, they praise the gallantry of French soldiers, but they do not indulge any anticipations of the pleasures and advantages to be gained from an Imperial visit. Perhaps we can throw some little light upon the subject.

One of Louis Napoleon's most anxious desires, since he became Emperor, ("by the Grace of God and the will of the French people,") has been to *appear* as one of the brotherhood of European rulers. The true cause of his enmity with Russia may probably be found in the fact that Nicholas took an unusually long time to answer the intimation of his having assumed the Imperial purple, and when he did reply, addressed the newly-pledged Emperor not as "Sir, my brother," but as "Sir, my friend." There was wit in the *bon mot* attributed to Louis Napoleon on this occasion. "This is very kind of the Czar, and more than complimentary, for we must take our *brothers* as we find them, but exercise our own judgment and indulge our own predilections in the choice of our *friends*.

With England it has been the especial desire of Louis Napoleon to stand well. He is understood to have fished very anxiously for an invitation to visit Queen Victoria. It is even said that he had insinuated an intention to "drop in" at Osborne House, (the royal marine residence in the Isle of Wight,) or to cruise about the Channel during one of Victoria's Summer excursions, fall in with the royal steam-yacht, (accidentally on purpose,) and then go on board and pay his respects to this "good sister of England." These hints, if given, were not acted upon—but Albert's recent visit to Boulogne was generally understood as a concession to Louis Napoleon's *amour propre*, which was somewhat wounded by the curt manner in which his personal advances were received by Queen Victoria.

Following this visit came the semi-official intimation that the State-rooms in Windsor Castle which were occupied by the Emperor Nicholas on his improvised flying visit of 1844, were being prepared, refurnished and redecorated, for Louis Napoleon and his wife,—that these Imperial visitors were to pass a week at Windsor, before Christmas,—that they were then to be the Queen's guests in London, for a similar period,—that they were to be feasted in Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and citizens,—and that, finally, they were to spend a few days at Osborne, and thence embark for France.

A very pretty programme. But nothing has come of it. Louis Napoleon and pretty Eugenie have not visited Victoria. Why?

Two reasons are assigned. The first, by the newspapers, states that the Queen and the Emperor are severally so grieved over the great losses which their respective armies have sustained in the East, that, while the war continues, they cannot think of entertaining

Mirth that wrinkled Care derides,
And Laughter holding both his sides.

The second, contained in private letters from London, distinctly declares that the Chartists (recollecting how Louis Napoleon volunteered to act as a special constable, to put down their public demonstration in April, 1848,) have placarded London with emphatic appeals to the masses to give "Napoleon the Murderer," (so do plain-spoken people call the hero of the *coup d'état*,) such a reception as he deserves.

Ernest Jones, Harney, Reynolds, Lovett, and other Chartist leaders, are said to be at the head of this anti-Napoleon movement, and, indeed, not to deny that they are. These leaders, men of energy and talent, (though not always ruled by judgment) are the friends and allies of the principal and most determined of the Continental refugees now in London. The British Government, our informant adds, sent Palmerston to Paris to state to Louis Napoleon, as delicately as possible, that he would do wisely to defer his visit, as such a reception as Haynau had would be extremely unpleasant, and could with difficulty be prevented—while mud, dead cats, antiquated eggs, and popular excitement were on hand.

We give the statement as it has reached us. Our own Special Correspondent, it may be remembered, gave us a similar intimation, a fortnight ago, as to the principal motive of the Palmerston visit. Our own opinion is that, on the whole, Louis Napoleon would *not* receive public insults in England, and that, if accompanied by his handsome wife, (for John Bull has some rude notions of gallantry,) he would probably meet with a favorable reception.

How Col. Steptoe is Esteemed in Utah.

When the last mail from Utah left, of course they had not heard of the appointment of Col. Steptoe to be Governor over the Territory and ruler over the Mormons. Elder Orson Hyde, very likely, would not have been so profuse in his praise of the Colonel if they had. It is a good token, however. If Brigham Young has the wise old head on his shoulders that we have credited him with, very likely he will have a revelation to the effect that a most excellent man and true friend of the Saints has been commissioned to relieve him of the troublesome duties of keeping Squash-head from stealing, and his red brethren from butchering the whites. The twenty-four years' experience that Mormonism claims has not been lost upon them. They do a great many foolish things, but most of their follies have a tendency to increase the numbers of their followers. It is not likely that they will decline admitting one who is so favorably thought of to their governorship—expecting, by ready surrender, to retain more power than by withstanding the President's appointment. But this is what Elder Hyde says; and Elder Hyde is an authority:

> Col. Steptoe, of the United States Army, with his command, is now in our Territory, and expects to Winter with us. This gentlemanly officer and his associates have the goodwill of our society, and have, thus far, acted in a manner becoming officers of their rank. The Colonel wishes his men to conform to the best principles and rules of moral society, and, if we mistake not, has given orders to this effect. Will the trading citizens of this town sell to the soldiers liquor, by which their own peace and that of their families may be disturbed? If they will, do not attach the blame to the officers, but to our own citizens, who, for paltry gain, will corrupt the soldiers, and themselves also, by a traffic that worketh death instead of life. So far as I am a witness, the officers and the men, with few exceptions, of the United States Army now in our midst, take extra pains to have all things move on happily and amicably, and it affords me pleasure to be able to bear this testimony in their behalf. It is hoped that all the citizens in the southern country will receive Col. Steptoe and his command with cordiality and kindness; for his high-minded and gentlemanly bearing merit this testimonial of our respect and esteem.
>
> Respectfully, ORSON HYDE.

Look Out for Hall Thieves.

These sharp snaps of cold weather sharpen the wits of the "hall thieves"—look out for them. Girls should be taught that, when strange men ring at the door, and inquire for the master of the house, it is not safe to leave the strange men alone in the hall while they go hunting up the master, if there is anything less difficult of removal in the hall than a stove or an iron hat-stand. If boarders have overcoats, gold-headed canes or hats, which they would like to dispose of, the hall is a good place to leave them in—only the parties who acquire them are seldom humble enough to wear them by daylight. We hear of a great many feats of sleight-of-hand on the part of these peripatetics who fancy other people's property. Shortly since, a sincere-looking stranger came out of a gas-lighted basement with one of our neighbors' set of silver spoons—the open shutters, and the temporary absence of the girl, who had just run around the corner to get a pound of cheese for tea, and left the door ajar for convenience's sake, favoring the sincere man's enterprise. Our windows should grow tighter, and our doors more secure, as the times grow harder.

☞ Business and pleasure unite in the Sacred Cause of the poor and unemployed, in the City, in these hard times, and harder Winter. Upon the suggestion of a number of the Ladies of New-York, a Public Ball is in preparation, to be given at the Academy of Music in the course of the present month, and to be so directed as to insure the largest pecuniary result to the benevolent object in view—the relief of the needy and the destitute. There was a substantial demonstration to this end on Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Haight, through a meeting of gentlemen, convened on the invitation of the ladies who originated the movement. It was well attended by the right sort of people for a hearty and profitable result, and the business was gone through with in the right spirit. The plan and terms of the management were thoroughly canvassed to the single purpose of serving the cause of benevolence through an elegant and popularly arranged entertainment. The tickets were fixed at a moderate price, and to all alike—the ladies, whose Ball it is to be, paying the same as the gentlemen. Mr. De Peyster Ogden, Judge Daly, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Horace Greeley, Mr. James Brooks, and other prominent citizens, took part in the discussion.

On the same evening a party of gentlemen conferred with Mr. Hackett on his proposed concert, with Grisi and Mario, in aid of the charities of the City. Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and it is expected that the musical festival will take place on Thursday or Friday of next week, at the Academy of Music, if the subscribers will give up their secured seats, which it is believed they will do in view of the benevolent object of the occasion.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Distressing Case of Poverty and Suicide.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, Coroner Gamble was called to investigate a distressing case—the suicide of an Irish emigrant, named John Murphy. The wife of the deceased gave her evidence, in substance, as follows:

> They arrived here last August in the ship Foster, from Liverpool, with five children. They succeeded in getting along very well until within the last two months. The deceased had been employed in the establishment of Messrs. Benjamin & Noe, corner of Cherry and Catharine-streets, but they having no more work for him, he was discharged. He tried very long to obtain work, but without success. Finding his family in a starving condition, it affected him so at times he was out of his mind. The porter of Benjamin & Noe, who resided in the same building, informed Mr. Noe of their condition, when he requested Conner to go with them to the office of the Committee of Relief for the Poor of the Seventh Ward. Murphy would not consent to this, nor would his wife go. Yesterday afternoon, however, she yielded to her necessities, and went with Conner to one of the Committee, who resided in Market-street, but not finding him in, they were requested to call at 7½ o'clock. She then returned to her residence, No. 396 Water-street, where, on entering the room, she heard a noise in the bedroom, and inquiring of the children where their father was, they said he was lying down in the bedroom. She went to go in, and found the bed just in front of the door, and on looking in one corner, she discovered him on his knees, with his hands together as if praying, and his throat cut in a horrible manner. He could just manage to speak, and on seeing his wife he cried out—"Oh, Sarah! oh, Sarah!" She immediately called for help, and removed him into the front room, and kept a cloth to his wound, in hopes of saving his life until a doctor was sent for.

A physician was soon in attendance, and by his advice the sufferer was conveyed to the City Hospital, but only survived a few moments after his arrival there. At the time of the suicide the youngest child of the deceased was starving upon the bed, having had nothing to eat for two days, and during the inquest upon the father, the mother received news of its death. The deceased John Murphy, came to his death by cutting his throat with a razor, while laboring under a temporary derangement of mind, consequent upon his destitute condition.

The deceased was 45 years of age, and a tailor by trade. He was a fine looking man, and appeared to have seen better days. The Coroner desired us to call the attention of the Poor Committee of the Seventh Ward to the distressing condition of the remaining members of this unhappy family. They may be found at No. 396 Water-street.

Ladies' Ball for the Relief of the Poor.

A large meeting of gentlemen was held, by invitation, at the residence of R. K. Haight, Esq., on Saturday evening, December 30, to devise measures for the relief of the poor; on which occasion James De Peyster Ogden, Esq., was called to the chair, and Edward S. Gould, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

James W. Gerard, Esq., opened the meeting by an address, accompanied by the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

A number of charitable ladies of our City, wishing to aid in relieving the present distress of the poor and unemployed, have suggested the expediency of a Public Ball to be given as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made, and to be so managed as to secure the largest possible pecuniary result.

In pursuance of this suggestion, and having now met at the request of the ladies from whom it emanated, we do hereby *Resolve*:

I. That the plan proposed deserves equally our thanks, our approval, and our hearty coöperation.

II. That the most eligible place for giving this entertainment is the Academy of Music.

III. That one hundred gentlemen be appointed as managers, who shall select from their own number such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

IV. The tickets shall be issued at the uniform price of *two dollars* for each person, whether lady or gentleman. Simple refreshments to be provided at the expense of those guests who may call for them.

V. That some evening between the 15th and 25th of January be selected by the Committee for the Ball to take place.

VI. That the proceeds of the Ball be distributed to such benevolent organization or organizations, and in such proportions, as shall hereafter be determined upon by the board of managers.

VII. That the entertainment proposed be entitled the "LADIES' BALL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR."

In pursuance of the third resolution, the following gentlemen were named as

MANAGERS.

James DePeyster Ogden,
Charles A. Davis,
James W. Gerard,
Schuyler Livingston,
James W. Otis,
Edward S. Gould,
P. Lowndes,
Lispenard Stewart,
Egbert Benson,
D. M. Haight,
Charles O'Conor,
Alex. Mastier,
N. P. Bailey,
Geo. P. Morris,
Moses Taylor,
Hiram Fuller,
G. J. Cornell,
Adrian Iselin,
George W. Coster,
Danl. B. Fearing,
John Van Buren,
Moses A. Beach,
Dr. J. Bowers,
J. Y. Fowler,
Walden Pell,
Denning Duer,
Samuel Nicholson,
Eugene Kettletas,
James Harper,
George Douglass,
E. Smith Clark,
F. L. Waddell,
Horace H. Day,
J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Frederick Hudson,
Charles A. Stetson,
J. A. Westervelt,
Robt. B. Minturn,
William Chauncey,
Horace Greeley,
Charles P. Daly,
Junius T. Stagg,
William B. Astor,
James Phalen,
R. K. Haight,
William Schermerhorn,
John Jay,
John Bigelow,
Wm. H. Paine,
Goold Hoyt,
Capt. Grafton,
A. H. Robertson,
Chas. DeRham,
J. F. Penniman,
Joseph Foulke,
Fred. E. Gibert,
Winthrop Chanler,
P. Lorillard,
C. F'ncis Winthrop,
Saml. B. Ruggles,
L. A Suarez,
James Brooks,
H. Livingston,
Saml Nicoll,
Wickham Hoffman,
John Cochran,
Wm. H. Treadwell,
Saml. Whitney,
Major Kearney,
Henry A. Coit,
Wm. B. Duncan,
John W. Hamersley,
Jas. Watson Webb,
B. Robt. Winthrop,
Maj. Macomb,
John C. Stevens,
Wm. R. Babcock,
H. J. Redfield,
H. J. Raymond,
Hickson W. Field, Jr.
George Bancroft,
Sidney Brooks,
Ogden Hoffman,
Alfred Craven,
Royal Phelps,
Wm. H. Jones,
D. Dudley Field,
Robert L. Hone,
Jacob Little,
Robt. Emmett, Jr.
Joshua Coit,
Henry Ward,
Chauncey D. Hurd
T. C. T. Buckley,
T. R. Foster,
George Baxter,
Geo. W. Brown,
Chas. A. Dana,
George Bolded,
Dr. R. S. Kissam,
John D. Wolfe,
Simeon Draper,
James K. Pell,
Capt. Drayton,
John P. March,

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, (Jan. 4,) where and when the above managers are requested punctually to attend without further notice.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Chairman.
Edward S. Gould, Secretary.

Case of Dr. Graham.

In the case of Dr. Graham an order was obtained, it will be recollected, almost immediately after trial, staying proceedings, and the necessary measures were taken by him to appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court. Last week, by consent, and at the request of Dr. Graham, and on motion of Mr. Whiting, one of his counsel, an order was entered vacating the order staying proceedings. Dr. Graham will, of course, go immediately to State Prison, and commence to serve the term for which he is sentenced. This looks a little as though the new District Attorney intended in his new capacity to obtain from the Governor that freedom for Dr. Graham which as his counsel he was unable to obtain from the Jury.

Alleged Murder on the High Seas—Investigation Before U. S. Commissioner H. E. Stilwell, Esq., and Discharge of the Accused.

John Hughes, second mate of the ship *Lady Franklin*, was brought before Mr. Stilwell, United States Commissioner, on Saturday last, on a charge of having murdered Joseph Lewis, a seaman on board that vessel, while on the high seas. Mr. Dunning appeared for the defence.

But one witness, James Trainor, a seaman on board of the *Lady Franklin*, was produced. His evidence being insufficient to justify a committal, the prisoner was discharged.

Disaster.

The schooner *G. Russell*, Wooster, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston with a cargo of coal, while trying to get through Hell Gate yesterday, struck a rock on Gatch Point and immediately sunk. It is supposed the vessel and cargo will be a total loss. Capt. W. refused a Pilot.

Board of Supervisors.

The Recorder in the Chair.

The Board held a special meeting, at 3 P. M. Saturday. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

BILLS PAID.

Of the Pearl Hose Co., No. 28, for repairs done to their house, $3[illegible].

REPORTS ACCEPTED AND ADOPTED.

In favor of appropriating for the use of the Governors of the Almshouse, for the year 1855, $613,480 in obedience to the requirements of the Charter.

In favor of appropriating to the Board of Education for 1855 the sum of $956,010.

Salary raised—Of Mr. Hoffman, Crier of the Superior Court, from $700 to $800.

The business having all been disposed of the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Ocean Bank Fraud.

Judge Beebe gave his decision in this case on Saturday evening. Mr. McGuckin was held to bail in the sum of $25,000, in default of which he was remanded to the Tombs.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 23d day of December to the 30th day of December, 1854: Men, 83; Women, 101; Boys, 139; Girls, 123. Total, 446.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Debility	10	Inflam. of throat	2
Abscess of Brain	1	Delirium tremens	1	Inflam. of womb	1
Aneurism of the Thigh	1	Diarrhea	2	Inflam. of liver	1
Albuminuria	4	Dropsy	3	Liver, disease of	2
Apoplexy	8	Dropsy, in head	14	Lockjaw	1
Asphyxia, spina	1	Dropsy, in chest	4	Lues venerea	2
Asthma	2	Dropsy, in brain	1	Malformation	2
Atrophia	9	Drowned	1	Marasmus	17
Brain, disease of	1	Dysentery	5	Measles	1
Bleeding from Stomach	1	Enlargement of the heart	1	Old age	4
Bleeding, from the Lungs	1	Erysipelas	3	Palsy	2
Burned or Scalded	1	Eruption	2	Poison	1
Bronchitis	13	Fever, Bilious	1	Premature birth	6
Cancer of Face	1	Fever, intermit	1	Pleurisy	1
Casualties	5	Fever, puerperal	2	Rupture of womb	1
Cholera	1	Fever, remittent	1	Scrofula	4
Colic	1	Fever, scarlet	16	Small-pox	1
Consumption	48	Fever, typhoid	1	Sprue	1
Convulsions	32	Fever, typhus	9	Still born	34
Croup, puerperal	3	Fever, nervous	1	Softening of brain	1
Congest'n of brain	8	Heart, disease of	6	Teething	3
Congest'n of lungs	5	Hooping Cough	3	Ulceration of throat	1
Constipation	1	Inflam. of brain	2	Ulceration of the Lungs	1
Cyanosis	1	Inflam. of bowels	3	Unknown	1
Catarrh	1	Inflam. of heart	5		
		Inflam. of lungs	30		
		Inflam. stomach	2	Total	446

AGES—Under 1 year, 137; 1 to 2 years, 60; 2 to 5 years, 57; 5 to 10 years, 16; 10 to 20 years, 20; 20 to 30 years, 32; 30 to 40 years, 41; 40 to 50 years, 28; 50 to 60 years, 13; 60 to 70 years, 14; 70 to 80 years, 10; 80 to 90 years, 6; unknown, 2. Total, 446.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.—United States, [illegible]; Ireland, 91; England, 13; Scotland, 2; Prussia, 1. Total, 446.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Hospital, Bellevue, 13; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 3; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 4; Ward's Island, 34; Randall's Island, 4; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; City Hospital, 3; City Prison, 1; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Colored Persons, 4; Workhouse, 1.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1854.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of $5 from a "Workingman," signing himself "Long Island," for the poor. It shall be devoted accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

The Happy New-Year.

Another New-Year sun has dawned,
Another year of hope begun,
A year we fondly trust may prove
More blissful than the year that's gone,
We send upon the wings of wind,
A "Happy New-Year!" greeting all
Who, in the days and years of yore,
Have patronized our Artist Hall;
Those thousands, scattered far and wide,
From Maine to California's strand,
Or North, or South, or East, or West,
In native or in foreign land;
To those our warmest wish we send:
May peace and health, and love and joy,
Prosperity and length of days,
Be ever their's, without alloy,
May nature's bountiful increase
Insure the line of every one,
And children's children live to bear
The name of honored parents on.
And may they come, as you have come,
For those unequaled pictures made
By Root, the artist world-renowned,
In storm or calm, in sun or shade.
Those plain Daguerreotypes that bore,
In half a dozen mighty fairs,
The highest prizes—pictures done
Up only two short flights of stairs.
Those Stereoscopes, that carve as 'twere,
By great Canova's matchless hand,
A marble statue from the air,
Till self before yourself you stand,
Those Photographs of every size,
Up to the full and perfect form,
Daguerreotypes for lockets all,
But with the pencil's colors warm.
Like Summer flowers o'er all the land
These matchless gems of art are strown,
Till not a hamlet sees the sun
Where Root is not already known.
Patrons! by your kind aid he stands
With scarce a rival who can claim
A fraction of the honors you
Have heaped upon his humble name.
And now, farewell! this homely rhyme,
The promptings of a grateful heart,
Must close, ere partial friendship tire;
And we, our "calling" done, must part.
Thanks for your generous confidence,
So often shown in days gone by;
We hope 'twas not unmerited;
And now, to merit more we'll try.

ROOT'S Daguerreian and Photographic Gallery, New-Year's Day, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

A PAIR OF PICTURES AS LARGE AS LIFE.—A couple of gentlemen engaged in making pictures, who keep a lofty establishment in Broadway, have advertised within the past few weeks as copied below. We place their palpable contradictions side by side, and leave the public to judge whether soliciting patronage by such means is likely to add to the dignity of art or the honor of the men who do it:

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.
In *Tribune*, Dec. 2, 1854.

"The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes ON PAPER, taken in all sizes; the life size far surpassing, in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished painting on canvas."

AND ON THIS.
In *Tribune*, Dec. 14, 1854.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions ON CANVAS, and ARE NOW PREPARED TO TAKE THEM in this City.

NOW LOOK ON THIS.
In *Tribune*, Dec. 30, 1854.

Photographs CANNOT BE TAKEN ON CANVAS.—They are first taken on glass, by the action which light possesses of changing chemical preparations, and *afterward* impressed UPON PAPER. Mr. ——, having these processed his plans to the public, desires their approval. Upon the foundation of these *plans* he expects to rise still higher in his profession. Combining all the *arts of imitation* in his Gallery, and the perfection of finish, he safely challenges the rivalship of any other establishment.

Notwithstanding these remarkable assertions, there is an artist in the same block—ROOT—No. 363 Broadway, who makes life-size Photographs, not on paper only, but directly from the glass to the canvas, thus producing a picture as much superior to the paper-and-canvas combinations as can be imagined. Photographs of every size, on paper or on canvas, as desired.

The above remarkable advertisers ask the public to examine their work. We hope they will do so thoroughly. Said a Judge one day to a culprit: "Never mind, I'll see that you have justice." "Ah! Your Honor!" said the fellow, "that's just what I'm afraid of."

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FOSTER, DIXON & CO. give lessons in Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. 346 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where gentlemen are qualified for the counting-house, in an expeditious and superior manner.

[Advertisement.]

$2 50—ALL THIS WEEK.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily this week, at $2 50 for a course of ten lessons in Penmanship, and $12 50 for a thorough course of Double Entry Bookkeeping.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

Mme. Grisi and Signor Mario sing three times this week in Philadelphia—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; admission three dollars.

Miss Maeder has been performing in Philadelphia, and has created a decided impression on the critics of that city.

Mr. Bennett, of the new Boston Theatre, has made quite a "hit" in "Richard III."

Mrs. Farren's benefit took place at the National Theatre, Boston, on Friday night. Her engagement has been a most successful one.

Mr. Henry Farren has been seriously indisposed in New-Orleans, but the *Picayune* of that city states that he has been pronounced convalescent, and will proceed in a few days to Mobile, where he is engaged to appear at Field's Theatre.

George Holland has taken the American Theatre, New-Orleans, and opened it on Wednesday night last with an excellent company, mostly of those engaged for Placide's Varieties.

Miss Phebe Knowles, "late waiting maid to Miss Susan Denin," has taken to the stage, and is playing with great success at Oswego.

There is a project on foot for the erection of a large and commodious opera house and concert-room on Broadway, on the site recently burned down, where Wood's minstrels were. There is ample room, as the lots extend through to Crosby-street. So says the Musical Gazette of yesterday.

Mrs. Macready, the talented American actress, will give a course of Dramatic Readings, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday next, at Stuyvesant Institute, the proceeds of which she has generously proffered for the relief of those out of employment. We hope they will be well attended.

This evening, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway commence a fortnight's engagement at the Museum, Boston. They open with "Ingomar," and, from their united talents, are likely to make a hit in the city of notions.

Miss Agnes Robertson had a benefit and concluded her engagement at Savannah on Monday evening last.

Madame Rose de Vries gave a farewell concert in Cincinnati on Monday evening last. She has been in this country six years, and is about returning to Europe.

Van Amburgh, the "lion tamer," has a floating menagerie lying at the foot of Canal-street, New-Orleans. He daily, as usual, enters the cages of various "varmint."

Madame Bishop has been playing "Fra Diavolo" to the *Zerlina* of Mrs. Sinclair, at the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco. Neither of them got much praise from the critics.

A correspondent at San Francisco sends us the following, under date of Dec. 1, in reference to the new American Theatre in that city, then about to be opened by Mr. Neaffie: "The building is of brick, with mastic finish, and located on Sansome-street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the town. It is fifty-five feet front on Sansome, by one hundred and sixty feet on Halleck-street—the main entrance being on Sansome. The stage (which is by far the largest in the State) is sixty-seven feet in depth, and a width of thirty-eight feet proscenium. The stage is lighted by suspended gas burners, which, I understand, is a saving, besides protecting the eye from a most fatal disease, produced by the effects of intense light. The scenery was painted by Mr. Sefton, son of John Sefton, Esq., of Niblo's. The auditory is conveniently arranged, having eight private boxes, two dress circles, a parquette, a family circle and gallery. It will easily seat fifteen hundred persons, and can accommodate two thousand. The whole design is decidedly elegant, and strikes the eye principally from its gorgeousness and brilliancy, at the same time it is without the flash which usually characterizes the theatres at the East. The open spaces between the graceful lines formed by the front of the boxes and the dress circle, are filled with all kinds of ornaments, wreaths, bas-reliefs, arabesques, &c., which is rendered by the peculiar direction of light, surpassing fine. Taken merely as a work of art, the building, as a whole, reflects great credit on the designer and builder, A. F. Petit, Esq. The Theatre will be under the sole control of J. A. J. Neaffie, Esq., who, it is perhaps too superfluous to remark, has the best wishes of our play-goers. A gentleman of high tone in the private walks of life, and an actor with scarcely a rival on the American or European boards, with one of the best stock companies in the United States, it would be somewhat remarkable if he did not succeed. Mr. J. W. Thoman is the stage manager, and will conduct, as heretofore, everything under his charge in a superior manner. The Theatre opens with "The Rivals," concluding with "The Two Bonnycastles." Michael Phelan, who is known to many New-Yorkers, has taken the Union Hotel.—*Sunday Times*.

☞ M. M. Hurd is Agent for the Daily Times at Bridgeport, Conn. Single copies, or by the week, or month, can be had on application to him.

☞ The Times can be had at an early hour of Jacob Lawrence, No. 58 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, where orders for the Daily or Weekly will be received.

☞ Richard Shannon, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the Daily Times. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PARIS HATS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED PER SHIP *Advance*, direct from our Paris Manufacturer, our usual supply of Superfine French Hats, of the newest modes, and this day place them on sale.
LEARY & CO., Importers and Dealers in Hats, Astor House, Broadway.

R. R. R. No. 23.
TWO CHILDREN CURED OF FEVER AND AGUE BY HALF A BOTTLE OF R. R. RELIEF!—Daniel Sturvinchez, of Columbia Co., Ala., writes: "I bought one 25 cent bottle of Radway's Ready Relief. It is the best and most useful medicine I ever used. Two of my children had the fever and ague; for six months I employed two of the best doctors in the county; they could not cure my children. The use of half a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief cured them entirely."
In all cases where the malaria of Ague prevails, we recommend the following treatment: it will protect the system against Ague: Keep the Liver and Bowels regular by taking one or two of Radway's Regulators [illegible]. Also, take in a little water half a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief. Remember, Radway's Ready Relief is a [illegible] [illegible]. If there is any malaria or ague in the system it will neutralize it. Those who are under the influence of agues should take this dose two or three times per day; also, bathe the spine externally with the Ready Relief, likewise the joints, hands, arms and feet. [illegible] Radway's Regulators will promptly cure Biliousness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Kidney, Bladder, and Urethra difficulties. The correct all irregularities, both in the male and female organs, and for a family physic, they are the most mild, effective and pleasant medicine, in the form of Pills, in use.
Each bottle and box of the R. R. R. must bear the fac-simile signature of RADWAY & CO.
N. B.—R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO., proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up-stairs, New-York.

IN RETIRING FROM BUSINESS I BEG TO ANnounce to my friends, the ladies and public in general, that I have sold out my entire stock to the well-known popular firm of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
W. BILLING, No. [illegible] Spring-st.
In purchasing the above stock, and adding thereto some fifteen thousand dollars worth of bargains purchased for cash, under the most advantageous circumstances, we shall open on TUESDAY, the 2d of January, with the full determination to offer such inducements as to defy competition.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 126 Spring-st., first store from Greene-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT CHANCE for buyers of holiday presents and the musical generally. Pianos from ten different manufactories and melodeons from five. A larger or more elegant assortment cannot be found in this or any other city in the Union, or at such extremely low prices. Musical instruments of all kinds at greatly reduced rates. Choice music published in a highly artistic manner and elegantly bound, just the thing for a gift present, at a very low price. Music from one of the best selected and most extensive catalogues in the United States at one half the usual rates. This enormous reduction in prices will continue after the holidays.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE IMMENSE CROWDS who have daily thronged the great Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, the past week, is sufficient proof that his Goods are cheaper than the cheapest, and that the people are fully satisfied with their bargains. The same, and even greater inducements are offered to his numerous patrons the present week. Mr. ROGERS has just taken from the Custom-House an invoice of the most splendid French Goods, especially adapted to this season, which, with the other large stock, (above $20,000 worth,) will be sold without reserve, as the building must undergo extensive repairs in consequence of the late disastrous fire in the rear.
H. S. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN consequence of the recent destruction by fire of the rear of the great Fancy Store of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, the entire stock (above $20,000 worth) of rich and valuable gifts, unique toys, recently collected in Europe by Mr. ROGERS, must be sold under an arrangement with the Fire Insurance Companies. These goods, a portion of which are slightly damaged by smoke and water, will be sold at a great sacrifice, without regard to cost. Those in want of fancy goods, jet bracelets, perfumery, reticules, workboxes, music-boxes, games for old and young, toys for the children, will find this a rare opportunity. H. S. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

KNOX AND THE HOLIDAYS.—IT IS NOW GENerally understood that no man is more capable of supplying the wants of the public than KNOX, the Hatter. He has a splendid assortment of Hats, and gentlemen cannot find a place where they will be more certain of getting superior tiles. Ladies should also remember his stores as the place for finding the best and most elegant assortment of Furs in the City. Recollect, they are at No. 128 Fulton-st., and under the Prescott House in Broadway.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT.—Twelve years in use, and not a dollar's worth of books and papers consumed in one of them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and seventy-nine times. Very suitable for New-Year's presents. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st.
The only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

NOTICE.—AS WE WISH TO MAKE ROOM FOR A large stock of Clothing, now manufacturing for our Spring trade, we will from this date sell our yet desirable and select assortment of Winter Garments, Talmas, Overcoats, Business Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests, at greatly reduced prices, for cash only. Come and see. DEVLIN & JESSUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau-st.

1855.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c. —A large stock of all kinds of Paper, Blank Books and Stationery articles at low prices. Account Books made to order, Printed Heads, Ruled, &c. Diaries for 1855, all sizes; some souvenir styles for gifts. RICH & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 61 William-st., near Cedar-st.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms 50 cents a day, and with parlors adjoining, $1 additional. The proprietor invites the patronage of ladies and gentlemen. See advertisement under "Hotels," in this paper.

GREAT SALE OF FURS.—DARK HUDSON BAY MINK Capes and Cuffs for $15, $25, and $30; Hudson's Bay Sable sets for $40; Stone Marten, and other Furs, at equally low rates. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

LYONS' KATHAIRON.—THE INCONTESTIBLE—THE incomparable superiority of this article for restoring and beautifying the human hair, has won for it a celebrity unprecedented in the history of the Toilette [illegible]. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. LYON, No. 161 Broadway, up-stairs.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the key no larger than a watch-key.) Depôt, Green Block, corner Water and Pine-sts. SILAS C. HERRING.

THE CITY IN 1854.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

What Was Done, and What Not Done—The Murders that were Committed—Table of Mortality.

It is neither necessary nor pleasant to cumber the columns of a New Year's Day journal with long-winded details which nobody cares for and few could be hired to read. But 1854 was a notable year in very many respects. It was remarkable for wrecks, murders, swindles, defalcations, burnings on sea and land, hail and lightning, and all things that make men quake. We have culled here and there a handful of the clustering fruits of the Twelvemonth—placing the whole on separate dishes, so that he who will may find something to his fancy,—and he who will not (and these will, doubtless, outnumber the first,) may pass the course unheeded. We commence with the

RAILROADS.

In the early part of the year, there was a good deal of talk about a Broadway Railroad. But it came to nothing. A proposition of the City Government to purchase one or more of the City Railroads already in existence, was strenuously resisted by the Companies, and by means of diligent representations in regard to the cost of construction and equipment, the Roads gained the day and the City lost it.

At noon on Tuesday, June 20, all the Engineers on the Eastern and Middle divisions of the Erie Railroad struck work, in order to compel the officers of that Company to rescind a regulation which ordered the discharge of every Engineer who should run his engine off the track through careless conduct. After holding out for nearly one week, the Engineers finally determined to return to duty.

The affairs of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads are treated of, at length, in our Commercial Summary. Meetings in relation to these Companies were held as follows: New-Haven Stockholders, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Sept. 21; at the Apollo Rooms, Oct. 3; at New-Haven, Nov. 6; of Harlem Stockholders, at Tammany Hall, Aug. 15. At this meeting, Mr. N. Dean made his report on the finances. On the 13th of July Alexander Kyle, Secretary of the Harlem Railroad Company, was arrested and committed to prison in default of $100,000 bail. The bail was afterwards reduced to $30,000, and he is now at large under that penalty. On the 22d September, criminal proceedings were instituted against Robert Schuyler before Justice Stuart. Schuyler, however, has not yet been found.

FERRIES.

On the 10th of August the Union Ferry Company (Brooklyn and New-York) doubled their rates of ferriage.

MILITARY COURTS OF INQUIRY.

We have been called to report two important cases of military discipline. One of these related to the loss of the steamship *San Francisco*, and the party implicated was Col. Gates, the commander of the United States troops which embarked on board that ship. The Colonel's conduct was deemed unofficer-like and cowardly. The inquiry was conducted before the Commander-in-Chief, (Gen. Scott,) at his residence in this City. The second case grew out of the same event. Major Francis O. Wyse, having refused to embark his command on board the steamship *Falcon*, when ordered to sail for California with the remnant of the troops rescued from the *San Francisco*, was Court-Martialed for disobedience of orders. In strict compliance with military discipline, the Major was expelled the service, but his sentence was commuted to suspension, and in December he was reinstated. A number of his admirers, judging that he had acted judiciously in declining to hazard the lives of his men in a craft which he considered unseaworthy, honored him by the presentation of a handsome sword and pair of epaulettes, previous to his departure. So the Major went away happy.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Of the affairs of the Crystal Palace, it is perhaps unwise to say too much. The year has witnessed the entire collapse of that institution. On the 28th of February a meeting of the Crystal Palace Association was held for the purpose of nominating a new Board of Directors. A statement previously published showed that the Association was in debt $125,000. At the meeting of the Association there was a jar of conflicting interests, and split tickets were put in nomination. One was headed by Theodore Sedgwick, (the first and acting) President; the other by P. T. Barnum. The Barnum party was triumphant. On the 9th of March Mr. Barnum was elected President, and on the 28th of the same month published a letter in which he offered to do wonderful things for the Palace, if $100,000 were raised. The amount was speedily forthcoming, the hotel proprietors, merchants, railroad and omnibus owners and others interested in the revival of the Palace, unanimously coming forward with individual subscriptions. On the 4th of May the grand re-inauguration of the Palace took place under Mr. Barnum's auspices. Speeches were made by Mr. Barnum, Horace Greeley, Elihu Burritt, Henry Ward Beecher, Richard O'Gorman, Rev. E. H. Chapin, and others. On the 9th of June Mr. Barnum inaugurated a series of aeronautic ascensions under Mr. Wise. On Thursday, June 15, the great Musical Congress assembled at the Palace. Led by Jullien—composed of 1,500 performers, native and foreign—and arranged with an eye to the best effect, the event drew together 20,000 spectators. At the end of the Congress, (June 26,) M. Jullien was presented with a golden chaplet. On the 10th of July Mr. Barnum resigned the Presidency of the Palace.

In August the Crystal Palace Association authorized the new President, Mr. White, to sell the property at half its original cost.

On the first of September the Distribution of Medals took place at the Palace.

On the 31st day of October the Palace closed. Auction sales of the goods on exhibition commenced in November, and were continued for several days. Since that time the Palace has been unoccupied and is unvisited.

DISTURBANCE OF THE DEAD.

A great deal of excitement has been created during the year by the attempts to remove the bodies of the dead buried in the cemetery at the corner of Second-avenue and First-street, and by the efforts of *Trinity Church* to prevent the desecration of its burial-ground in Broadway. The Church, after struggling with indomitable zeal and energy, and after very many hearings before the Committees of the Common Council, has finally been defeated by a close vote in the Board of Councilmen. This matter, therefore, falls into the Supreme Court,—the Church, it is understood, intending to sue out an injunction against the opening of Albany-street, in case the Common Council insist upon the measure. In the case of the Second-avenue Cemetery, the remonstrants were equally unsuccessful. A considerable number of bodies were removed, and inflammatory mass meetings were the consequence.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

We don't know but we may as well say nothing on this tender point. The Commissioner whose duty it was to sweep off all offences from before our eyes, having utterly failed, one John N. Genin stepped into the breach, and battled so manfully that all the town rang with his praise. He cleansed Broadway as it was never cleansed before; and his memory, (though he yet liveth,) is blessed. Henry Arcularius resigned his post as Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, to the great delight of the public, on the last day of March. On the 24th of March George G. Glazier was appointed in his place, and Mr. Genin relinquished the task of scouring Broadway.

TROUBLES AMONG THE TRADES.

In March the members of the different trades of the City united pretty generally in a strike. Among those who held out most strenuously were the journeymen tailors, the carpenters, the 'longshoremen, shipwrights, caulkers, sparmakers, and piano-forte-makers.

CHOLERA.

In the early part of the Summer the cholera appeared in the City, creating considerable excitement. On the 24th of June the first Cholera Hospital was opened at No. 108 Franklin-street, despite the earnest remonstrances of the inhabitants of the Fifth Ward. On the 24th of July the Mott-street Hospital was opened.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Alfred Carson in February was elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the City, by a very handsome vote—receiving 1,869 out of 2,541 votes cast.

By catastrophes, this Department has had to mourn heavy losses during the Twelvemonth. At the falling of the walls of W. T. Jennings's store in Broadway, a number of Firemen were killed. At the burning of the City Assembly Rooms, another lost his life.

A proposition of the Fire Department for self-government was heard before the Common Council in the latter part of February. It was not entertained.

Aug. 21.—The corner-stone of the new Firemen's Hall laid on the site of the old building.

A GREAT PUBLISHERS' SALE.

On the 23d of March, Putnam's great sale of Copyrights took place. After the sale a very handsome entertainment was given by Mr. Putnam at the Astor, at which some two hundred publishers and literary men sat down. Here it was that Mr. James T. Fields said pleasant things in rhyme in an impromptu poem, playing upon the names of the bookmen.

DEATHS OF PROMINENT MEN OF THE CITY.

Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch Blunt, District Attorney of this City, died at Lebanon Springs July 17. He was succeeded in his office by Mr. Lorenzo B. Shepard.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Rev Dr. Isaac Lewis, and Bishop Wainright, have recently been numbered with the dead.

Gen. Adoniram Chandler, for many years Superintending Agent of the American Institute, died in this City on the 14th October.

COLLEGES.

During the Summer the New-York University was freed from debt, through the active exertions of Chancellor Ferris. $70,000 was paid in the space of a few months.

Columbia College celebrated its Centennial Anniversary on the 31st of October. The Senatorial investigations into the affairs of this College was continued at intervals until October.

The Psi Upsilon Convention was held in this City in July—closing its session by a dinner at the Metropolitan.

The first Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society was celebrated on the 20th November.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

During Anniversary Week, the presence of Rev. Dr. Duff, from Calcutta, was greeted by extraordinarily large and enthusiastic audiences. More recently, Madam Ida Pfeiffer and Mr. J. G. Kohl, two distinguished German travelers, have started on exploring tours through the country. Madame Grisi and Signor Mario arrived in the City on the 20th August, to fulfill an Operatic engagement with Mr. Hackett.

Two French war-vessels visited this port in September. They were *Iphigénie* and *Penelope*. In August, the *Tordens Kiold*, the first Danish war-vessel which ever visited this country, anchored in the harbor.

Thursday, 10th August, was a notable day for the immense number of emigrants who arrived here. There were 4,435 of them in eleven vessels, five being filled with Germans.

THEOLOGY.

A little theology. On the 4th of April, and for seven successive evenings, a discussion took place at the Tabernacle between Rev. Thos. J. Sawyer, Universalist, and Rev. Isaac Westcott, Baptist, on this question—"Do the Holy Scriptures teach the final salvation of all men?" Immense audiences were attracted. The disputants not having arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, adjourned their debate, published the proceedings in a book, and some months after returned to the contest, (the question having been slightly varied,) with renewed vigor for eight more evenings.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention met at St. John's Chapel in the end of September, and elected Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., of Albany, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New-York. The Bishop was consecrated on the 22d November.

DEFALCATIONS.

In March a defalcation of $30,000 was discovered in the accounts of the City Register, Garrett Dyckman. A prolonged investigation was held, in the midst of which Mr. Dyckman resigned.

The Schuyler and Kyle transactions are well known.

The Ocean Bank case, in which Mr. McGuckin, Paying Teller, is involved, is still under investigation.

MASS MEETINGS.

It would take a half a column merely to record the mass meetings that have taken place. From the early part of the year down to the passage of the Nebraska bill there was an infinite amount of speechifying for and against Nebraska. The only noticeable Pro-Nebraska meeting was held at Tammany on the 16th of March. Large gatherings of the opponents of the bill were held before and after at the Tabernacle, in the Park, and elsewhere. Prominent men of all parties united in denouncing the iniquity.

NOTABLE CRIMINAL CASES.

We have treated of the more serious affairs—the murders—in another quarter. Of riots, the case of James Saunders, a Marshal of the United Order of Hibernians, shows that rows are punishable. During a procession in the Ninth Ward, the Hibernians, under command of Saunders, created a disturbance. Saunders was found guilty of exciting a riot, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $250. Several of the other rioters were also committed.

The trial of Mrs Clara Hayes for the murder of Dr. Lovering was commenced May 2, and after a protracted investigation, she was acquitted May 11. Dr. Graham was sentenced November 10, to seven years' imprisonment, for the murder of Col. Loring. Graham still remains in the City Prison, awaiting the result of the legal proceedings now pending.

The case of Chas. A. Peverelly, who was indicted for attempting to set fire to his warehouse, No. 147 Front-street, resulted in his sentence to four years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison.

A street affray occurred on the 15th July, between Thomas Francis Meagher and J. A. McMaster, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*.

Capt. George N. Hollins, Commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, was arrested in this City on the 26th August, on suit of Calvin Durand, for damages sustained by complainant's property during the Bombardment of Greytown.

Captain James Smith, Commander of the brig *Julia Moulton*, was put upon his trial before the United States Court in this City, on the 26th of September, charged with piracy, in fitting out said brig as a Slaver. He was convicted,—the offence being capital. Sentence has not been passed.

Several gangs of counterfeiters have been arrested in this City during the year.

SMUGGLING.

Rogues have not thriven by smuggling. Parties engaged in this practice have been detected, and their goods seized, on board the Cunard steamers *Asia* and *Alps*, the Bremen steamer *Washington*, and the Collins ship *Pacific*. In none of these cases, however, was there cause to suspect the integrity of the commanding or principal officers. The guilty parties were principally German Jews.

STREET-PREACHING.

Street-Preaching has occasioned serious disturbances in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. On Sunday, June 4, there was a riot resulting from this cause in Brooklyn. The military were called out and great alarm was excited. In this City there were approaches to riots in the Park on one or two occasions.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The 27th day of April was characterized by a remarkable display of electrical phenomena. Vivid lightning, hail and rain, and a "terrible tempest" caused great destruction on sea and land. In the midst of the storm the caloric ship *Ericsson* was sunk in the North River while on her return from an experimental trip down the Bay. The *Ericsson* was raised, not much damaged, on the 11th of May.

Severe gales prevailed upon this coast in the latter part of April.

May 26.—Great eclipse of the sun.

July 21 and 22 were remarkable days for oppressive heat. Many deaths occurred from *coup de soleil*.

Oct. 27.—Remarkable fog on the North and East Rivers.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council has performed scarcely a notable action during the year. The deficiency in the appropriation for the several Departments of the City Government, has, of late, given occasion for much angry debate, and the new year opens with a *bankrupt Treasury*. The estimates of taxation for 1855 reach $15,000,000.

The Board of Councilmen assumed possession of its elegant new Chamber in the City Hall on the evening of Feb. 9. In April there were two ridiculous things in the Board of Councilmen—one was *the mock duel between Councilmen Wild and* Seely, on the 12th of April; the other was the contempt case on the 17th, President Brown and a score of members having being compelled to apologize for absence.

BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

On the 21st of April the preliminaries to the purchase of the Brick Church Property, were set on foot by the Common Council. All attempts to resuscitate the movement have since proved abortive.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

On the 19th day of January, the New City Hall, a long, rambling, and particularly homely pile of dirty brick, which formerly occupied the rear of the Park, was burned. On the 20th of March, a Committee of the Board of Councilmen reported in favor of the construction of a new Hall on the same site, to be 300 feet long, 114 feet deep, and to cost $600,000. Advertisements for plans were published and the Councilmen adopted that submitted by Field & Correja. The Board of Aldermen refused to concur in this plan, preferring to adopt one submitted by Mr. Martin G. Thompson; so the matter now stands. The new Common Council, which comes into office to-day will have the settlement of it. Meanwhile, the ruins of the old Hall still remain.

MISCELLANY.

Poultry shows have been fashionable; two having been held during the year.

The Annual Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society was held for the first time in this City on the 3d of October. Hamilton-square was appropriated for the reception of articles on exhibition. The display was very fine and attracted thousands of visitors.

The long expected public opening of the Astor Library took place on the first day of February.

A league to encourage emigration to Kansas was organized at the Broadway Tabernacle on the 3d of August, Mr. Eli Thayer expounding the system.

The elegant new marble buildings erected in Nassau-street for the American and Foreign Bible Society, (Baptist,) were publicly opened on the 11th of September.

The new rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, were opened on the 7th of June.

In the Spring and Fall, races were held on the National, Union and Centreville courses, the National having been opened this season for the first time. On the 27th of September it was attempted to hold a National Horse Fair, but the attempt failed.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club took place on the 1st of June.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, having finally retired from the stage with great *eclat*, was on the 7th of June united in marriage with Mr. William F. Ritchie, of Virginia. This event took place at the residence of the lady's father, in Ravenswood, L. I. Some 800 guests were present.

The introduction of the Passaic waters into Jersey City, took place on the 3d of October.

The new Balance Dry Dock, capable of raising vessels of 800 tons burden, was launched at Williamsburg, Oct. 24.

Are oysters poisonous? This question created great excitement in the latter part of October—several deaths having occurred, which were supposed to be traceable to the deleterious principle of the oysters.

The Meagher Republican Grenadiers of Jersey City became embroiled in October (if that be not a misnomer,) with the Catholic Priest of St. Peters. Altar denunciations and recriminations from the Grenadiers made up altogether a very lively time.

Lastly should not be forgotten the Williamsburg Rows, a riot having occurred at an election poll in the Fourteenth Ward, in consequence of a deputy-sheriff challenging an Irishman's vote. The result was that two persons were killed. Popular indignation then raised another mob, to quell which, the military was put under arms. Fortunately, however, it was not found necessary to resort to extreme measures, and Williamsburg is therefore free from the stigma which would have been occasioned by any further bloodshed.

THE YEAR IN THE LAW COURTS.

How People have Sued, and How they have been Sued.

United States Circuit Court.

Hon. Samuel Nelson (an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States) is Presiding Judge of this Court.

John W. Nelson, Esq., Clerk.

Richard E. Stilwell, Esq., Deputy Clerk.

This Court has been held during the past year by Judges Nelson and Betts, in the months of March, October and November, and by Judge Betts alone during the months of January, February, April, May, June, part of July, and December.

Judge Hall and Judge Ingersoll have also sat in this Court, but for a few days only.

Of the criminal business in this Court, the most important case which has come to trial during the year, has been the trial of Capt. Smith, of the brig *Julia Moulton*, for being engaged in the Slave-trade. This trial took place in November last, and resulted in the conviction of the accused, greatly to his surprise, apparently as to that of his counsel. The case derived interest from the fact that it was the first conviction that has ever been had under the statute. A motion for a new trial was made, which still remains undecided, and the Captain lies in the City Prison, with the sentence of death impending over his head, awaiting that decision.

Perhaps the next most important criminal case was the trial and conviction of Brown, Bowers and Watson, for counterfeiting, which was the means of breaking up a dangerous gang which had the means of carrying on a very extensive business in their nefarious trade. They were tried in May last, and are now in the State Prison for terms of 8, 9 and 10 years respectively.

The recent case of Fitzgibbons, convicted of stealing letters while a clerk in the Post-office, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years, the case of Van Tine and Fish, two boys convicted of arson on Governor's Island, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years, the case of Van Aernum, which came up here on a *habeas corpus*, to investigate as matter of law, the decision of Mr. Commissioner Morton, under the Extradition Treaty, whereby he was subsequently sent to Canada to be tried for forgery, and the case of Capt. Plummer and John Williams, the master and second mate of the ship *Waterwitch*, convicted of inflicting a most cruel and unusual punishment upon one of the crew, the latter of whom was sentenced by Judge Betts to two years imprisonment and a fine of $50, (the Captain has not yet been sentenced,) are some of the most important of the remaining criminal cases.

Of civil cases, first on the list comes the famous India Rubber case, which was on trial last Summer for more than thirty days, besides occupying a good portion of the time of the Court during the rest of the year in hearing various motions, &c., and out of which arose Mr. O'Conor's famous bet of $1,000, of which, however, nothing has been heard since the publication in the Daily Times of Judge Betts' written decision of the point in question. The case of the United States *vs.* James Collier, the former Collector at San Francisco, arising out of a difficulty in the adjustment of his accounts; the famous slander suit in which Dr. Shearjashub Spooner, the proprietor of the renovated *Boydell's Shakspeare*, recovered a verdict against John M. Daniel, the editor of that mild spoken paper the Richmond *Examiner*; that of Robbins *vs.* Davis, for building a hotel in Pensacola, and Brown *vs.* Schoonmaker, involving the title to a very large amount of property in the Fifteenth Ward, and the patent case of Sickles *vs.* Young, now on trial, are some of the most important cases heard in this Court during the past year.

No appeals in Admiralty have been heard, but the argument calendar has been called and disposed of, for the first time in two years.

We are indebted to Mr. R. E. Stilwell, the Deputy Clerk of the Court, for the following summary of the business transacted during the year. It is but one of many favors received from him, for all of which we tender him our hearty thanks:

Of suits at common law, sixty have been commenced during the year, twenty-four tried, nine discontinued, and defaults taken in two.

In Equity, thirty-nine bills have been filed, very many of which were in relation to patents. Eight injunctions have been granted, three bills dismissed, and nine cases discontinued.

Fifty-six indictments have been found by the Grand Jury. Eleven have been tried and sixteen remitted to the District Court for trial, and in six cases the accused pleaded "Guilty." The Grand Jury are still in session, having been occupied for some time in investigating the cases of the *Arctic* and *New Era*, in which their presentment is looked for with great interest.

Supreme Court.

Hon. William Mitchell, James Roosevelt, Robert H. Morris and Thomas W. Clerke, Justices; Richard B. Connolly, Clerk; Wm. H. Dusenbury, Clerk at General Term; George F. Alden, Clerk at Special Term; Charles Graham, Clerk at Circuit; A. H. Adams, Clerk at Chambers.

Below we give a synopsis of the business transacted in the Supreme Court for the past year. We are indebted for these statistics to Messrs. Dusenbury, Alden and Graham, the Clerks of the Court. We are not indebted to Mr. Adams, the Clerk at Chambers, for anything, he "not feeling justified" in giving us any information upon the subject:

CASES, TRIALS AND MOTIONS ARGUED AND DECIDED IN 1854.

Terms.	Gen. Term.	Sp. Term.	Circuit.	Total.	No. Students Admitted.
January...	—	153	63	216	—
February...	65	115	53	233	19
March...	—	91	71	162	—
April...	—	146	69	216	—
May...	78	91	10	179	27
June...	—	153	76	230	—
July...	—	33	—	33	—
August...	—	—	—	—	—
September.	61	157	—	218	11
October...	—	221	126	347	—
November.	60	97	70	227	14
December...	—	196	41	237	—
Total..	264	1,466	578	2,307	71

Not only has a great deal of business been transacted in the Supreme Court during the past year, but a number of cases of public interest have transpired. The extradition case of Alexander Heilbronn, created a good deal of excitement at the time it occurred. Heilbronn was formerly a clerk in the banking house of McIntosh & Co., in London. He took drafts on the Bank of England belonging to the firm and endorsed them in the firm's name. He then carried them to the Bank. Before presenting them, however, he added his own name, so that the endorsement read

A. HEILBRONN,
for McIntosh & Co.

Upon this endorsement the drafts were paid. He was discovered, but escaped to this country. Here he was arrested by the U. S. Commissioner on a charge of forgery, and committed. A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by the Supreme Court. The U. S. Marshal however, refused to recognize the authority of the State Court, and while the Judges were talking about it Heilbronn was carried off. It will be gratifying to the lovers of law to know, however, that the Supreme Court have since decided that Mr. Heilbronn was not guilty of forgery—that his case consequently does not come within the extradition treaty, and that Mr. Heilbronn must, therefore, be allowed to remain in this country.

The two cases of Russ & Reid, and of Reynolds against our renowned Comptroller, Mr. Flagg, contained some important principles. The parties had contracts for the performance of certain work for the corporation. When the work was done Mr. Flagg was directed to draw his warrant for the sums due. Mr. Flagg thought best to refuse on the ground that "a good paymaster pays when the work is *done*," and he was the only proper judge of the work. The contractors not coinciding with this view of the case, commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court to compel Mr. Flagg to pay over. Judge Morris decided that the contracts were proper contracts, made by the proper authorities in the proper manner, and therefore the Comptroller must obey the direction of the corporation, however much against his will.

A case of not quite so much importance as the last, but of some interest to the tailors at least, was that of John Shea, one of the policemen of the City at the time when the Department prescribed the uniform dress. Mr. Shea didn't like striped grey breeches and a blue coat, and so refused to wear them. As the Commissioners could not possibly allow him to do his duty without these articles, and he disliked the style they ordered him to be suspended. Mr. Shea thought the order invalid, and sought the fountains of Justice. Judge Roosevelt determined that the common law knows of no distinctions between "Navy blue" and French black," between frock coats single-breasted and frock coats double-breasted; between coats with nine buttons and coats with no buttons. But the uniform was not forced upon Mr. Shea. If he did not like it he could let it alone. He might resign but he could not resist the rules of the Department. Whether Mr. John Shea did consent to wear "nine buttons and a Navy-blue," or whether he has clothed himself in less gay attire, is it not written in the books of the Commissioners?

A suit is now in progress against Trinity Church, involving the title to a very large amount of property; indeed, a large proportion of the real estate belonging. It has been before the Court a number of years, in various forms, and is likely to stay there. The plaintiffs claim under a grant to their ancestors made at the time when Manhattan Island was in the possession of the Dutch.

Superior Court.

Hon. Thomas J. Oakley, Chief Justice, Hon. John Duer, Murray Hoffman, Joseph S. Bosworth, John Slosson, and William W. Campbell, Justices, Geo. H. E. Lynch, Clerk, Geo. W. Maxwell, Esq., Deputy Clerk and Clerk of Trial Term, part 1st, E. H. Rice, Assistant Clerk and Clerk of Trial Term, part 2nd, Robert H. Livingston, Clerk at General Term, William P. Brennan, Clerk at Special Term and Chambers.

TRIAL TERMS.

Number of causes, tried, referred, inquests, complaints, dismissed and discontinued during the year in this branch of the Court was as follows:

Terms.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	4	21	28	9	9	7	78
February	3	30	21	11	13	4	82
March	3	27	19	6	3	11	69
April	4	60	83	20	26	10	211
May	3	71	60	6	17	6	140
June	3	30	24	12	13	6	88
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	4	60	60	23	24	14	185
November	4	65	63	8	11	15	159
December	2	30	16	1	9	3	62
Total							1,100

GENERAL TERM.

The number of cases heard and decided during the year are as follows:

	Heard.	Disposed of.		Heard.	Disposed of.
January	10	10	July	—	—
February	18	21	August	—	—
March	6	—	September	—	—
April	9	14	October	16	9
May	12	20	November	16	12
June	18	12	December	17	19
Total				122	114

In addition to the above, which are all calendar causes, there have been heard 72 motions, of which 68 have been decided. In 1853, 194 calendar causes were heard, and 133 were decided. In 1854 it will be noticed only 122 were heard and 114 decided. It must be recollected, however, that during a portion of the time all the Judges have been engaged either at Special or Trial Terms, four Trial Terms having been held at once during a part of the time.

SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

Arguments, Demurrers, Motions and Orders granted before a single Justice.

Terms.	Heard.	Disposed of.	Terms.	Heard.	Disposed of.
January	227	220	July	166	166
February	170	190	August	79	80
March	161	156	September	151	132
April	218	216	October	207	206
May	220	219	November	209	194
June	185	183	December	188	199
Total				2,116	2,100

The number of Judgments entered up in 1854 in the Superior Court, as appears by the Docket of Judgments kept by H. H. Rice, amount to 4,167. This does not include, however, the Decrees of Divorce, and Foreclosure and Sale.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Maxwell, Livingston, Rice, and Brennan, for the above statistics.

In the year 1853 the trial terms of this Court disposed of 867 causes. The above statement shows an increase of 233 cases, in that branch alone, over last year. The Judges have been engaged during the last term in trying several long and important cases, each of which occupied the attention of the Court several days. The old actions of Gouin *vs.* Allaire Works, and Allaire Works *vs.* Gouin, which have been on the calendar for a number of years, and postponed by the parties, were eventually tried and verdicts were rendered before Justice Bosworth, at the last term.

Other actions of interest have occupied the attention of the Court. The Broadway railroad case attracted much interest. In this case the Superior Court enjoined the Corporation from granting to Jacob Sharpe and others a right to lay down and run a railroad in Broadway. The Corporation, it will be recollected, paid no attention to the injunction. For this, those voting in defiance of it were fined, and Mr. Sturtevant, was sentenced to imprisonment. On appeal, the Court of Appeals affirmed the sentence. Mr. Sturtevant, by obtaining first a stay of proceedings and then a writ of *habeas corpus* succeeded in keeping himself out of prison, though under the charge of the Sheriff, and supposed for the purposes of the punishment, by a pleasant fiction of the law, to be within the prison walls.

The decision of Judge Hoffman in the case of *Hope & Co. vs. the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies*, was one of great public importance. The Court in that case decided that the Council held the fee of the streets in trust for the people, and might establish railroads in them; and that this power was held not by statute, though probably subject to statutory restrictions. The case involved the validity of the resolutions of the Common Council, under which these City Railroads were formed, and settled the legality of those public conveniences.

Among a number of actions against Railroad Companies to recover damages, which have been tried during the past year, the one of Newell *vs.* the New-Haven Railroad Company, was of some interest from the fact that it arose out of the Norwalk disaster. We believe that Mr. Newell, was the only one injured by that accident who did not compromise his claims against the Company. He recovered $5,000.

The suits of Nott *vs.* Thayer, and Belmont *vs.* Nott, involved some important questions of title with respect to made land and water lots. The title of a large lot of land in this City, laying between Ninth and Twenty-third-streets and between Tompkins-street and the East River, all of which is made land, was involved in these suits. The opinion of Judge Hoffman was *slightly* lengthy, being in fact a young pamphlet. The general result of these suits, dividing the property among the claimants was unsatisfactory to both parties and was we understand appealed from by both.

During the year a large number of divorce cases have been upon the Calendars of both Courts. Among these number Thomas *vs.* Thomas, Putnam *vs.* Putnam, Gallagher *vs.* Gallagher, Gibbs *vs.* Gibbs, Childs *vs.* Childs, and others. The last of these occupied some eight or nine days in trial. It contained some rather peculiar developments with respect to that class of ladies who are said to be full as wise as serpents, but somewhat less harmless than doves. The testimony of nearly all Cincinnati was taken on one side or the other. The result of the trial was that Mrs. Childs gained a verdict but lost a husband—perhaps not an unfair exchange.

The present January Calendar of the Superior Court contains over 1,200 cases, several of which are very important.

Court of Common Pleas.

The number of motions and issues of law argued and determined from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 30, is 1,438. This does not include the engagements and decisions in proceedings under the Insolvent laws, nor the orders for examinations in supplementary proceedings and arguments and orders thereupon, which greatly exceed in number the other motions, nor the decisions or attachments, or proceedings on *habeas corpus*.

NATURALIZATION.

The number of persons naturalized in this Court from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 30, is 3,450.

Number of causes disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas for trials of issues of fact for the year 1854.

Whole number of causes placed on the Calendar	906
Whole number of causes tried by Jury	126
Whole number of causes tried by Court without Jury	107
Whole number of causes dismissed	93
Whole number of causes referred	58
Whole number of causes settled	48
Whole number of causes remaining on the Calendar	366
Whole number of causes submitted, argued and decided at General Term	430

Among the Jury trials which came before the Court of Common Pleas during the past year, were three rather notable, not only for the length of time occupied, but for the facts and principles narrated in the proceedings and the character and standing of the parties to the record.

The most interesting of these cases was that of Walker *vs.* Walker, for a divorce, which was very fully reported in the Daily Times, and our report has since been reprinted in pamphlet form by the parties for private circulation. Long before the trial there had been "interlocutory motions" in the cause which did not obtain publicity, the legal advisers of the parties hoping to get an amicable decision, but the causes of quarrel, like most domestic traits and trials, lay too deep; and in point of the primary cause of the proceedings being of a pecuniary nature had engendered more acerbity and bitterness of feeling than is usually imputed even to actions for a divorce.

A wealthy family having an object in view—the divorce of a daughter—would be apt to take more than ordinary precautions to attain their object, but when to that was added a desire for the only satisfaction which a party could hope for, who had lost a large sum by that daughter's husband, we might expect a rather obstinate fight. The defendant in the case had nothing to lose, and even a victory could not restore to him his marital rights. This may account for the array of learned counsel on the side of the injured lady. The Jury, it will be remembered, did not agree on a verdict, and it was expected that the greedy ear of the public would have again been fed fat with fresh details—when, to the surprise of every body, it was announced that the whole matter had been referred to Hon. Robert Emmett, with the full understanding that he would report in favor of the fair plaintiff; and that on the coming in of such report a decree of divorce would be granted by the Court. Thus terminated a trial having its origin in a remote State of the Union, but which, for many very apparent reasons, could not have been disposed of with any satisfaction before any other tribunal than one of this State and County.

There is another remark connected with this one worthy of record. It was the cause tried on which two very honest and celebrated lawyers—men of prominence in their profession and politics—were opposed, [illegible] of 1854 [illegible] and suddenly [illegible]—one by an insidious disease which had been unable to prevent [illegible] until medical skill was unavailable, and the other by that sad calamity—the wreck of the steamship *Arctic*. We allude to the late N. B. Blunt and Edward Sandford. The former took a leading part in the conduct of this trial—that of examining and cross-examining the witnesses—and the evidence closed, he remarked to us, "that his own duty was done, but not successfully," he feared, and gave it as his positive opinion, that there was a Juryman on the back seat who would not agree on a verdict under any circumstances. The event bore out the prediction of Mr. Blunt, and is one of many instances known to us, of his remarkable penetration and judgment in relation to Jurors. Among his varied legal acquirements, his [illegible] training and indefatigability which rendered him so eminent at the Bar, perhaps his singular insight and descent into the feelings of the Jury he was addressing, outstripped his forensic ability, and led to his success more than any other good quality for which he was loved and esteemed by his associates and contemporaries.

The trial of the Walker case occupied [illegible] days and was the last cause tried before the long vacation.

The case of [illegible] *vs.* [illegible], for a libel published by a Commercial Agency, in relation to the standing of the plaintiff as a merchant in this City, occupied the Court seven days. This, it will be borne in mind, was an old case which had traveled up to the Court of Appeals, to settle the question, whether such publications were privileged *per se*. The Court decided they were not, and the Jury mulcted the defendant in a large amount of damages.

The next trial of importance was a slander suit brought by an ex-Alderman against another gentleman of political philosophies, who had also once occupied a seat in the Civic Councils. The slander was a charge of bribery, corruption and malfeasance in the Aldermanic office. It was clearly proven that the defendant had spoken the offensive words, but it was not so clearly manifest that he had any ground for the charge, other than the busy tongue of that mischievous feminine called Madame Rumor. Of course, as Sam Weller sagely remarked on the trial of Pickwick, "What the soldier's wife said was not evidence." And so the Jury would not agree on a verdict. We presume the cause will not be tried again.

Marine Court.

Whole number of processes, including summonses, affidavits, &c., attachments and warrants issued by the Court, from 1st Jan., 1854, to 30th Dec., 5,672. Whole number of judgments rendered, 3,365. Number of cases dismissed, settled, or discontinued by the parties, [illegible].

In consequence of the absence from duty of Judge Phillips, nearly 2,500 of the above cases were heard by Judge McCarthy, who has frequently sat until midnight.

Hence the jurisdiction of this tribunal was extended to five hundred dollars; its proceedings have assumed a prominence and interest which its trials and decisions did not formerly possess. The large amount of business transacted during the last year compares favorably with that of the other Courts, and although the trials in this Court have not been of very great length, or attracted such large audiences as the higher State Courts, yet the readers of the Daily Times cannot fail to have observed reports of cases of great interest—legally as well as morally. In fact one great benefit which has resulted from the extension of the usefulness of this Court, has been a speedy remedy to some of the small quarrels and controversies of our citizens. Those cases, when brought before the higher Courts, often occupy months and years, while a suit can be commenced and tried in the Marine Court in a few weeks; and if the parties are dissatisfied they can appeal to the only appellate Court, and get a decision hearing in a few weeks. One of the greatest evils of litigation is the "law's delay," and it is one of the most promising features of the progress of our citizens, and most noteworthy, that so many of them prefer taking their chances for law and justice in a Court where they can obtain some result, more speedy, if not more profound than the dilatoriness which is the prevailing sin of our higher Courts.

BROOKLYN.

The city of Brooklyn, though *par excellence* designated the quiet city, for the year 1854 shows a full modicum of accidents, fires, thefts, burglaries, riots, murders, and human and providential visitations generally. The growth of the city in this time has also kept steadily increasing, private enterprise has been largely developed, and public works of highest importance begun and completed. In all respects, indeed, a reviewal of the past twelve calendar months of Brooklyn, and comparison with the year previous, give results highly gratifying and encouraging, evincing large growth of population, growth of wealth, growth of churches, and with increased numbers and facilities, a corresponding increase in crime. We subjoin a few out of the more important disasters, criminalities, and public and private acts, embraced in the extended catalogue of the year's events.

The year began with good sleighing. On the 2d of January, 163 pews in Plymouth Church were rented for $10,047 25. On the 31st of January, a Committee from the Legislature visited the city to make observations as to the encroachments on the water front of East River. On Feb. 5, a block of buildings on Mill-street, owned by S. P. Townsend, was destroyed by fire. Loss $8,000. On the 22d of February, Wm. Forrest was arrested for bigamy, having three wives and a fourth engaged, all in 18 months. At the same date the East River was so high that the guards of the Ferry Boats were above the piles at the docks. On the 22d of February, also, the books of the Brooklyn Consolidated Railroad Company were opened for subscriptions for Stock, and the whole immediately subscribed for by 150 persons, amounting to $2,500,000. On the 9th of March was presented in the Senate of the United States, a memorial against the Nebraska bill, signed by 3,000 citizens of Brooklyn, and upwards of 100 feet in length. On April 1st, work on City Railroads was begun. On the 18th of April, a bill passed the Legislature, uniting in one Municipal Government, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Bushwick. On June 1st, a large meeting of citizens was held in the Museum, opposing the plan for the introduction of water as proposed by the Common Council. On the 4th of the same month a serious riot occurred in Main-street between the Police and Irish, in which one boy was killed and several wounded. The military were called out. On the 11th was another riot, growing out of Sunday preaching. On the 13th of June the first case of cholera was reported. On the 20th ten men died of *coup de soleil*. On the 4th of July cars on all of the city routes commenced running. On the 3d of August, J. W. T. Tucker, editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Freeman*, murdered his child, aged 3 years, and attempted the life of his wife. Tucker was tried at the recent term Oyer and Terminer. The defence set up was insanity. The Jury did not agree. On the 23d of August Allen & Gifford's lumber yard, and Thorne & Co.'s warehouse on Hamilton-avenue, were destroyed by fire. Loss $70,000; insurance, $45,000. October 1st Michael Kine attempted to kill his wife and then killed himself. On the 20th of the same month the Board of Canvassers organized under the new city charter. On November 24, O. H. Tomlin, aged 61, was convicted of a rape on a girl aged 12, and sentenced to State Prison ten years. On the 4th of December eight buildings corner Atlantic and Hicks-streets, were destroyed by fire. Loss $12,000, partially insured.

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.

Table showing the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate, in the city of Brooklyn, for sixteen years, from 1839 to 1854 inclusive.

Years.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Valuation of Personal Estate.	[illegible]
1839	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1840	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1841	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1842	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1843	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1844	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1845	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1846	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1847	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1848	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1849	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1851	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1852	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1853	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tuesday

[illegible] by Rev. John McKeon, [illegible] to Miss SUSAN [illegible] N. J.

[illegible] by Rev. Dr. Phillips, LEWIS [illegible] daughter of the late James [illegible]

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at the [illegible] by Rev. S. D. Phelps, D. D., WILLIAM W. [illegible] N. C., to Miss MARY AUGUSTA [illegible], of Worcester, Mass. [illegible] daughter of Leonard [illegible]

[illegible] Pa., on Saturday, Aug. 26, by J. F. [illegible] JUDD, of Westchester Co., to Miss [illegible] GORDON, of New-York City.

At [illegible], on Saturday, Dec. 30, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Daniel [illegible], of New-Jersey, Rev. [illegible] WALL and JANET, daughter of the late William Holmes.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 31, JULIA, wife of [illegible], and daughter of the late Nathaniel Lawrence, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at [illegible] Church, without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 30, suddenly, MARY JANE, wife of John Fell.

The friends of the family, also those of her brother and brothers-in-law, William, Abijah, Aaron, Charles, and Stephen Fell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 31, ROSE ANN, only daughter of [illegible] and Mary Smith.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 21 [illegible]-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, DONALD MCALPIN, son of the late Capt. Donald Campbell, of the British Army, and [illegible] E. Campbell. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 71 Hester-st., without further notice.

In [illegible], on Sunday, Dec. 31, at the residence of his son-in-law, [illegible] TROY, Major AMOS SALISBURY, late of Troy, N. Y., aged [illegible] years.

His remains will be taken to that city for interment, on Tuesday, Jan. 2.

In this city, on Sunday evening, Dec. 31, after a long and painful illness, Miss MIRIAM A. ASHBY.

Her friends, and those of her brother, George R. Ashby, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., near 9th-av., at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 2.

[illegible] papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 31, MARY C. BOT[illegible], daughter of Eben Starr, formerly of Danbury, Conn.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, in the 42d year of her age, Mrs. MARY JANE, wife of Joseph W. Kellogg, and daughter of the late Henry Worrall.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Beach-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 31, IRVING, only child of Francis B. and Sarah A. Smith.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 70 West [illegible]-st., corner of 6th-av., to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, CORNELIA M., wife of George B. Magee, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of "[illegible] Union," Chapter No. 42, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Pacific-st., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 31, at No. 125 Willoughby-st., after a short but severe illness, JOSEPH IVES RONALDS, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence. [illegible] was peace, and with the hope of a blessed immortality, through the merits of his Redeemer.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 31, ALEXANDER THOMSON, Esq., aged [illegible] years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Bridge-st., corner of [illegible], at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 29, WILLIAM NAPIER WORTH, in his [illegible] year, son of John B. and Caroline Worth.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from their residence, No. 28 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, (between Clinton and Court,) without further notice, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Dec. 30, FRANCES BILLINGS, wife of Charles Stinson, after a severe and painful illness, in the [illegible] year of her age.

In Norwich, Conn., on Friday evening, Dec. 29, PETER LANMAN, Esq., in the [illegible] year of his age.

At Washington City, on Friday, Dec. 29, after a short illness, ANNIE CORNELIA, only daughter of Walter P. and Julia M. Durand, in the 19th year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 30.

$10,000	Virginia 6s	97	10	New-York Cen. R.R. ..	83
1,000	do.	96¾	5	do.	83¼
7,000	Har. 1st M. Bds	80	50	do. b60	83½
3,000	Erie Income Bds..	100	5	do.	83
2,000	Erie Con. B. '71.s3	70¼	25	do. b60	83½
3,000	Erie Bo. of '83 a12m	80	100	Harlem Railroad	28¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	65½	300	do. b60	29¼
[illegible]	do. b60	67	250	do. b30	29
1,000	Chi.&R.I.R.R. Bds.	87	400	do. c	28¾
6,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. Bds.	83½	150	do. s30	28½
[illegible]	do. s60	88	100	do. b30	29
1,000	Panama Bds. 2d m.	79½	25	Erie Railroad c	38¾
25	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	106½	100	do. s10	38¾
250	Canton Co.	19¼	50	do.	38¾
50	Flor. & K. J't Stock ..	[illegible]	600	do. c	38¾
[illegible]	Cum. Coal Co. s4	27	50	do. c	38¾
[illegible]	do. s3	27½	100	do. s30	38¾
[illegible]	do. b60	28½	50	do. b30	38¾
50	do. ......bsw	28	100	do. b5	38¾
[illegible]	do.	27½	100	do. b4	38¾
[illegible]	Nic. Transit Co. ...b3	15	50	do. c	38¾
[illegible]	do.	14	400	do. s3	38¾
[illegible]	do.	13	50	do.	38¾
[illegible]	do. b3	13½	300	Reading Railroad ...c	71
[illegible]	do.	13¼	300	do. s10	71½
[illegible]	do.	13¼	600	do. c	71½
[illegible]	do. b30	13½	1000	do.	71½
[illegible]	do. b60	14	900	do. b60	72
[illegible]	do. s3	13½	200	do. b30	72½
[illegible]	Hudson R. R. R. ...s30	34	100	do. ......opg	72
[illegible]	do. s3	33½	17	Mich. Cen. R. R. ...c	80
[illegible]	do. b60	34½	15	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	90½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	96	5	N. Y. Central R. R. ..	83
1,000	Chicago & R.I.R.R.	87	100	do. s60	82½
[illegible]	Pan. Rd. (2d is)	80	300	do. s4	83
1,000	do.	80	50	do. b3	83
100	Nicara. Transit Co. ..	14½	200	Erie Railroad c	39¼
[illegible]	do.	14½	100	do. s60	39
[illegible]	do. ......swk	14½	50	do.	39
[illegible]	do.	14½	100	do. s3	39
[illegible]	do. b60	15	200	do. ......bsw	39
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Co. ...b60	28½	200	do.	39
[illegible]	do.	28½	150	do. c	39
[illegible]	N. Y. Central R.R. b60	83½	250	do. s3	39
[illegible]	do. b3	83¼	50	do. b10	39
[illegible]	do. b60	83½	50	do. b60	40

MONDAY, Jan. 1—A. M.

The COMMERCIAL History of the year which has just closed, unlike the course of business through the years 1852–53—though almost as uniformly active in all that relates to the external trade of the country, and quite as remunerative to several of the more important staples of agriculture—is far from presenting the same bright retrospect, financially. On the contrary, it may, in this respect, and without exaggeration, be said to have been a year of disaster. More than one or two of the leading interests of our generally favored land have been, for the time, prostrated in credit; greatly depreciated in market value, and sadly embarrassed in their management. The disasters, in this way, to individual fortune, though, as a general thing, confined to the large cities, have not rested upon the Commercial Centre alone, but have been felt more or less in every section of the Union; the first branch of business, the Railway movement, which was affected by the money troubles, being widely distributed, and more or less engaging the attention of leading merchants and contractors throughout the country. The Bank failures have been comparatively few, and of local importance, though the contraction of the Bank movement has been general. Manufacturing capital and labor, and the important seaboard interest of ship-building, were not sensibly reached until the last quarter of the year, and real estate not until the long-continued high rates of interest began to render the negotiations of Bond and Mortgage security difficult and dear. These all continue to feel the hard times somewhat keenly, to the serious inconvenience, not unaccompanied by real distress at the most inclement season of the year, of the laboring classes, heretofore for several years actively employed in factories and machine shops, and upon new buildings in city and country, while there is reason to hope that Railroad credit has had its hardest trial, and mercantile credit has nearly passed the ordeal of a money revulsion and curtailment as sudden as it was sweeping.

It is unfortunately to be added, that the financial difficulties of the year were greatly aggravated by an extraordinary succession of appalling shipwrecks at sea, and fires on land. The former in every point of view, whether we consider the sweeping magnitude of such disasters, the hopeless destruction of vessel and cargo, and the melancholy loss of life, are without a parallel in any one year's history of the country. The latter, without being marked by any one great conflagration, like the New-York fires of 1835 and 1845, have been more frequent and wide spread than usual, and between the two, the Insurance capital of the United States has been impaired in a much larger aggregate sum than was ever known before. From the wreck of the *San Francisco*, Army transport, of which we had advice a few days after the year set in, to the total loss of the *Arctic*, one of our noblest New-York and Liverpool steamers, on the memorable 27th September; from the burning of the *Great Republic* and *Joseph Walker*, at the East River piers, in January, to the latest fires in December, the catalogue of these misfortunes continued to swell beyond precedent, and to appal the community by the sacrifice of life with which it was almost invariably accompanied.

The commercial and financial events of the year have been marked by another class of troubles, to which the slightest allusion is only necessary to remind the reader that fraud has indelibly impressed itself upon the history of 1854, and that incorporated credit and the holders of incorporated property have suffered more in amount, in one way or another from the gross betrayal of official trust and individual instances of unmitigated rascality, than has been lost by all the mercantile bankruptcies of the year.

Turning to the material interests of the country and the trade and treasure movements at this port, the comparative results of the year are not so discouraging. The progress of Railway building *in the United States, as noticed in our several annual* reviews of 1852 and 1853, amounted, in finished work, or work opened to traffic, on

January 1, 1852, to....................10,852 miles.
January 1, 1853, to....................13,266 miles
January 1, 1854, to....................17,776 miles.
And January 1, 1855 it is....................19,266 miles.

During the years 1852 and 1853, respectively, the additions were 2,413 miles, and 2,500 miles. The close of 1853 found in partial or advanced progress, including routes merely surveyed, 12,228 miles, of which 5,000 miles were estimated to have then employed at least $30,000,000, and the expectation was indulged that at least this number of miles could be opened during the year 1853. But the change in money affairs in August of that year, seconded by the war in Europe, which put a check to Railway borrowing abroad, cut down the actual result one-half. In like manner it was estimated at the beginning of this year that the unfinished work, in progress or surveyed preliminary to grading, was nearly equal to that of the previous year, and that much of it was so far advanced that great efforts would be made, as undoubtedly they have been made, against a hardening money market, to open at least 2,000 or 2,500 miles additional. But this has not been accomplished, from the best estimate we can make of the new openings of the year, and the figures are therefore placed at 1,500 miles, making the aggregate as *above 19,226 miles. The traffic of the old lines,* however, has almost uniformly increased, and more gross money has been earned on the 17,776 miles reported in operation in 1853, not counting the new work, 1,500 miles, opened in 1854, by full 25 ℘ cent. On many of the trunk lines, the increase has been from 35 to 50 ℘ cent. Some of the unfinished projects have been abandoned, wholly or partially so, and the work on others much reduced, because of the change of times, but there is still a fair degree of activity in a number of the prominent, unopened lines in the West, in advanced progress, and the calculation is not an unreasonable one that at least 1,000 miles will be made available to traffic in the course of 1855.

The movement of Gold in the United States in 1854, varied but slightly in the income from California, from 1852 and 1853, but very essentially in the actual accumulation, after deducting the export to Foreign States. The income, which in previous years, we were able to know with some precision by the deposits of Gold Dust at the principal Mint in Philadelphia, can only be estimated in 1854 by the general run of the semi-monthly, (and of late weekly) arrivals at this port from California. The establishment of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, and the Assay Office in this City, together with the larger use in the export trade of prepared bars and ingots, have wrought an entire change in the movement. We conform our tables accordingly:

MONTHLY GOLD INCOME FROM CALIFORNIA.

	1854. As Manifested At San Francisco.	1853. As Deposited At Philadelphia.	1852. As Deposited At Philadelphia.
January.....	$1,729,000	$4,962,000	$4,162,000
February.....	3,837,000	3,549,000	3,040,000
March.....	3,265,000	7,534,000	3,892,000
April.....	4,519,000	4,766,000	3,091,000
May.....	4,497,000	4,366,000	4,366,000
June.....	4,931,000	4,544,000	6,689,000
July.....	4,035,000	3,491,000	4,200,000
August.....	4,315,000	4,512,000	2,675,000
September.	4,335,000	3,025,000	4,554,000
October.....	4,502,000	4,452,000	4,140,090
November.	4,560,000*	3,630,000	7,260,000
December.	4,500,000*	4,445,000	3,336,000
Total.....	$48,065,000	$53,226,000	$51,045,000
By pass's.	4,806,000*		
	$52,871,000		

*Estimated.

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854	vs.	1853.
January.....	$1,646,000		$748,000
February.....	580,000		1,121,000
March.....	1,466,000		592,000
April.....	3,475,000		767,000
May.....	3,651,000		2,182,000
June.....	5,168,000		3,264,000
July.....	2,922,000		3,901,000
August.....	4,548,000		1,148,000
September.....	6,547,000		1,244,000
October.....	3,359,000		4,758,000
November.....	3,538,000		3,386,000
December.....	Nil.		3,113,000
Total.....	$37,100,000		$25,115,000

On reference to our last annual review, we find that of the sum remitted in 1853, about $2,500,000 belonged properly to the receipts of the previous year, the last arrival here in December, '52, being on transit to Philadelphia, when the tables were made up. On the other hand $2,600,000 Gold Bars were received here in the closing months of 1853, and not minted at all. Including other points than New-York and Philadelphia, the comparative general movement is as follows:

INCOME.	1854.	1853.
Mint at Philadelphia.....	——	$53,275,000
Bars, not Minted.....	——	2,600,000
Manifested, California.....	$48,065,000	——
By passengers.....	4,806,000	
Foreign Coin, New-York.....	2,000,000	2,500,000
Branch Mints.....	2,000,000	3,284,000
Foreign Coin, other ports.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total.....	$58,871,000	$63,660,000
Decreased Income.....	4,789,000	
Total.....	$63,660,000	
EXPORT.	1854.	1853.
From New-York.....	$37,100,000	$25,115,000
From Boston.....	8,000,000	5,700,000
Total.....	$45,100,000	$30,815,000
Increased Export.....		14,285,000
Total outward movement.....		$45,100,000
Inward, as above.....		58,871,000
Retained in country, 1854.....		$13,771,000
Retained in 1853.....		31,280,000
Retained in 1852.....		20,490,000

The Import and Export trade of the United States, as made up at the Treasury Department, for the financial year ending 30th June last, presented the following balance, exclusive of Specie:

Total Imports.....	$304,562,000
Less, Reëxported.....	24,850,000
Making consumption Foreign Goods.....	$279,712,000
Domestic Produce exported.....	219,390,000
Difference, July 1, 1854.....	$60,322,000
Difference, July 1, 1853.....	60,812,000

The comparative movement of the two Treasury years shows an increase in all departments, viz.:

	July 1, 1854.	July 1, 1853.
Total Import.....	$304,562,000	$267,978,000
Reëxportation.....	24,850,000	17,475,000
Consumption.....	$279,712,000	$250,503,000
Paid with Produce.....	219,390,000	189,869,000
Difference.....	$60,322,000	$60,812,000
Paid in Specie.....	41,422,000	27,486,000
Balance.....	$18,900,000	$33,326,000

For the calendar year, at the Port of New-York, the following is the result,—the figures for December being taken from the weekly unofficial statements published in the course of the month. The Custom-House report for the month, which will appear in a few days, will somewhat vary both the Import and Export table. Of the decline in the Imports for the calendar year, say $12,693,000, nearly the whole amount, or $10,111,000, has fallen off since the 1st of July, when the new Treasury year commenced.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1854	vs.	1853.
January.....	$19,318,000		$12,408,000
February.....	10,816,000		17,258,000
March.....	16,112,000		19,166,000
April.....	16,573,000		14,326,000
May.....	17,015,000		14,332,000
June.....	13,[illegible]		17,346,000
July.....	20,034,000		20,078,000
August.....	22,819,000		19,682,000
September.....	14,103,000		16,997,000
October.....	10,946,000		11,626,000
November.....	9,502,000		12,420,000
December, 28 days	7,462,000		13,[illegible]
Total.....	$177,323,000		$190,016,000
DISTRIBUTED:			
Dry Goods.....	$84,268,000		$93,704,000
General Merchandise.	93,055,000		96,309,000
Total.....	$177,323,000		$190,016,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854.	vs.	1853.
January.....	$5,503,000		$3,095,000
February.....	5,401,000		3,225,000
March.....	5,563,000		4,705,000
April.....	4,679,000		4,224,000
May.....	5,524,000		4,166,000
June.....	4,985,000		5,057,000
July.....	3,768,000		4,683,000
August.....	4,467,000		4,540,000
September.....	3,772,000		5,879,000
October.....	4,672,000		5,459,000
November.....	4,660,000		7,489,000
December, 28 days..	5,846,000		6,876,000
Total.....	$58,571,000		$58,298,000

The comparative Bank movement in this City for the calender year, exhibits the following prominent figures:

	Dec. 31, 1853.	Dec. 30, 1854.
Capital.....	$46,747,000	$47,062,000
Specie.....	10,998,000	12,076,000
Loans.....	90,110,000	81,653,000
Circulation.....	6,921,000	7,075,000
Deposits.....	55,650,000	62,898,000
In Sub-Treasury.....	2,440,000	3,282,000

The course of the Stock Exchange during the year is strikingly illustrated by the following comparative table:

	Dec. 31, 1853.	Lowest Intermediate.	Dec. 30, 1854.
Erie Shares.....	79¾	30	39½
New-York Central.....	113¼	76	83½
Erie Sevens, '71.....	92¼	50	70
New-York Central Sixes.....	93	80	83½
Virginia State Sixes.....	105	84½	96
Hudson Shares.....	67½	20	34
Pennsylvania Coal.....	119½	88	95
Panama Bonds.....	96	64	80
Harlem Shares.....	55½	24¾	29
Illinois Central Bonds.....	79½	65¼	66½
Illinois Central Shares.....	119	90	91

The Stock Exchange, which experienced a decided upward turn on Thursday and Friday, closed the year with considerable firmness, though early in the day on Saturday there was a falling off of 1@1½ ℘ cent. from the extreme rates of the day before. The lowest sales of Erie were at 38¾; the closing 39¼@½; Reading, lowest 71, closing 72; Nicaragua Transit unusually depressed in the forenoon and sold down to 13¼, closed 14½ cash, and 15 buyer 30 days. This is only about half the market *worth of the Stock at the close of 1853*, when the sales were at 28 ℘ cent. Virginia State Sixes went as high as 97 ℘ cent., and closed at 96. Erie Incomes, par; Illinois Central Bonds, 66½. There was a fair amount of business done through the day, and the spirit with which the Brokers welcome the new year, is very different from what it promised to be only a brief month ago. The Board, as usual, adjourned over the holiday.

The Weekly Bank Averages are advertised this morning, being a day in advance of the regular publication by reason of the holiday. The aggregate figures, as compared with the statement of the previous week, present a generally improved movement, so far as it may be supposed to influence the Money Market. There is

An increase of Loans of.....	$793,046
Increase of Specie.....	589,267
Increase of Circulation.....	131,213
Apparent increase of Deposits.....	3,660,993

The daily Clearances at the Clearing House during the week averaged $17,425,000, against $14,054,000 the week previous, which accounts, in some measure, for the wide fluctuation in the line of Deposits. The following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION:

	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Loans.....	$80,860,591	$81,653,637
Specie.....	11,486,880	12,076,147
Circulation.....	6,994,667	7,075,860
Deposits.....	58,958,027	62,898,020
In Sub-Treasury.....	3,580,478	3,282,180

The Import of Foreign Goods during the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounting to $2,372,000 against $3,352,000, the corresponding and closing week of last year. The Export of Domestic Produce amounted to $1,417,000 against $1,734,000 the same week in 1853.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool Dec. 16, regular dates, and to Monday morning, Dec. 18, (the *A.* having returned for repair of machinery,) arrived last evening. Her market and money accounts are to the effect that Cotton is lower by ⅛@¼d., with a somewhat eager desire on the part of holders to press sales, and Grain and Flour dearer by 4d. on Wheat and 1s. on Flour, with a firm market at the close. In the Manufacturing districts trade is reported with an improved feeling at Manchester, and at other points in a satisfactory condition, except for Iron, which is somewhat unsettled. The Discount market in London was unaltered. The Funds had fluctuated. Consols closed 91⅞@92 ex-dividend, equal to 93⅝@93⅞, by the previous steamer. They had sold as high as 92⅝ ex-dividend, and as low as 91½; the sudden changes growing out of the construction put upon the speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, from the Ministerial benches in the House of Commons, about the Austrian treaty. The Bank of England had again increased its Specie, by $775,000. The reserve is now $70,025,000. The monthly return of the Bank of France is less favorable by $6,115,000, or 42,900,000 francs, at the currency of 5 francs 20 centimes to the dollar. The French Funds closed weaker than by the previous report. The London Circular of BELL & SONS, December 15, reports a demand for Virginia State Stock, 88@90 for Sterling Fives, and 83@85 for Sixes. Not much doing in Railroad Bonds.

Two of the oldest Banks in the State closed their accounts yesterday for a reörganization under the General Law—the Bank of Albany, chartered in 1792, and the Mechanics' Bank of this City, chartered in 1810. During the sixty years' business of the former, the Bank of Albany has had but four Presidents, all Knickerbockers, and as many Cashiers. The present head was elected in 1840, and the Cashier in 1849.

We direct attention to the advertised opening of the Great Illinois Central Road from Chicago, through to Cairo—an important event in the progress of a line of work that has interested a large circle of Bond buyers in the market.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—DEC. 30.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns&Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank.....	$4,627,511	$787,818	$267,222	$2,721,831
Atlantic Bank.....	428,197	67,267	77,843	159,658
Bk. of America.....	3,656,348	1,011,669	74,163	2,632,922
Bk. of Commerce.....	9,874,782	936,882	2,270	4,505,950
Bk. Commonwealth.	1,157,541	118,541	84,124	982,221
Bk. of New-York.....	3,037,654	294,443	241,058	2,294,166
Bk. of N. America...	1,421,995	91,764	85,976	1,145,071
Bk. of the Republic.	2,554,475	378,594	79,462	2,390,161
Bk. St. New-York.....	3,465,703	656,446	337,409	2,729,480
Bowery Bank.....	850,159	52,337	183,771	601,475
Broadway Bank.....	1,115,758	115,958	195,002	951,260
Bull's Head Bank.....	140,306	14,465	75,517	68,329
Butch. & Drov. Bank	1,244,308	79,982	95,414	708,697
Chatham Bank.....	472,528	50,792	72,446	253,553
Chemical Bank.....	1,153,002	276,439	260,717	994,505
Citizens' Bank.....	588,816	67,931	147,572	424,494
City Bank.....	1,529,397	184,420	69,360	1,133,475
Continental Bank.....	2,397,907	265,280	72,943	1,258,072
Corn Exch. Bank.....	1,382,734	116,468	90,939	1,103,965
East River Bank.....	439,908	35,989	90,752	155,436
Fulton Bank.....	1,268,232	189,708	124,836	988,569
Greenwich Bank.....	434,817	25,724	141,817	265,139
Grocers' Bank.....	143,746	31,964	79,413	409,953
Hanover Bank.....	1,321,398	71,397	96,838	839,670
Island City Bank.....	308,459	22,155	91,176	105,388
Irving Bank.....	438,159	64,385	101,042	340,757
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,658,218	295,318	167,965	1,175,369
Manhattan Co.....	3,919,521	683,063	279,090	2,696,897
Marine Bank.....	557,459	31,654	93,160	374,954
Market Bank.....	937,805	74,854	116,148	622,580
Mechanics' Bank.....	3,985,049	1,006,126	429,345	2,887,440
Mech. Bank'g Assoc.	956,891	73,260	203,299	649,456
Mech. & Trad. Bank	567,404	64,416	101,295	391,894
Mercantile Bank.....	1,681,925	328,478	96,974	1,250,795
Merchants' Bank.....	3,245,096	1,169,744	201,500	4,003,129
Merch. Exch. Bank.	2,416,882	174,451	115,295	1,728,528
Metropolitan Bank.	2,991,539	451,907	85,951	2,088,829
Nassau Bank.....	816,288	67,262	97,489	700,348
National Bank.....	1,384,066	156,684	144,245	780,735
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	404,482	17,484	53,555	142,995
N. Y. Exch. Bank.....	157,920	10,833	60,068	77,281
North River Bank.....	858,301	72,884	184,979	580,625
Ocean Bank.....	1,033,243	70,227	71,712	452,910
Oriental Bank.....	409,268	43,791	72,749	247,495
Pacific Bank.....	680,717	46,570	98,042	494,329
People's Bank.....	633,088	78,070	96,120	703,316
Phenix Bank.....	2,623,960	305,828	133,563	1,713,362
St. Nicholas Bank.....	678,416	28,229	73,649	508,741
Seventh Ward Bank	984,703	129,197	160,940	662,096
Shoe & Leather Bk.	695,192	45,930	90,476	531,437
Tradesmen's Bank.....	1,214,268	169,450	206,366	678,817
Union Bank.....	2,311,756	431,395	184,767	2,162,086

FOOTINGS.

Loans.....	$81,653,637	Circulation.....	$7,075,860
Specie.....	12,076,147	Deposits.....	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Dec. 30.

The COTTON market for the past week has been moderately active. Prices are without change. The stock is very light for the season. In WOOL the sales have been small, amounting to only 38,000 lbs., it being the closing week of the year. PRINTING CLOTHS—The sales for the week foot up about 4,000 pieces at unchanged prices.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, Dec. 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still rare and quiet at former prices. The stock on hand in the Inspection Warehouse to-day was estimated at 97 bbls. Pearls, and 274 bbls. Pots—together 371 bbls.

COFFEE—Only 300 bags Rio found buyers at 9¼c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is very dull and heavy, the sales being of a retail character at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling.....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling Fair.....	9½	9½	9¾	9¾
Fair.....	9¾	9¾	10	10½

FISH—The market is generally inactive, but there is no important change discernible in prices. The supply of most articles is moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in fair request, and are very firm. The receipts are extremely limited, and the stock is unusually light. These circumstances render owners quite confident. The day's sales include 5,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2.....	$8 50 @$8 68¾
Ordinary State.....	9 00 @ 9 12½
Straight State.....	9 12½@ 9 37½
Favorite State.....	9 37½@ 9 50
Mixed Western.....	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan.....	9 37½@ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan.....	9 62½@ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio.....	9 25 @ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio.....	9 62½@ 9 75
Extra Ohio.....	9 75 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	9 75 @10 50
Fancy Genesee.....	9 75 @10 25
Extra Genesee.....	10 75 @12 00

Canadian is quiet, but steady. Southern is not so active. The reduced stock and enhanced claims of factors check *operations. 1,400 bbls. were sold at $9 12½@$9 87½ for* mixed to good and favorite brands, and $10@$10 75 for fancy and extra, ℘ bbl. Only a few small lots of poor quality were obtained at our lowest quotations. We should have mentioned earlier that contracts were formed to-day, for 6,000 bbls. State flour, deliverable in February, March, and April, on terms not disclosed. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

FRUIT—The day's sales embrace 300 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 10; and 250 boxes wet dried and dry Bunch do. at $2 30 and $2 75.

GRAIN—Wheat continues about the same, with sales of 3,000 bushels Canadian White, free, at $2 30 ℘ bushel. There is very little domestic on the market; and what is, is held far above the limits of buyers. Rye, Barley, and Oats are without essential change. Corn is moderately inquired for and is pretty firm. The day's operations add up 30,000 bushels at 98½c.@$1 for Western mixed, from store and deliverable, ℘ bushel. Other kinds are rare and somewhat nominal.

HAY—River is in better request and quite steady at our old quotations.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL reports that the receipts during the week have been very light, and sales, which are quite limited, are made only to supply orders from the tanners. We need not expect very extensive sales for some weeks unless at a heavy decline from present prices, which would be ruinous both to the importer and the tanner, as the stocks in their yards were mostly obtained at a very high cost. Should a decline take place it would be only temporary, as the receipts for the next two months are expected to be small. The stock now on hand consists principally of Orinico, most of which are still afloat, and a portion of them are not offered at present prices. Receipts are 3,554 Porto Cabello, per *St. Mary*; 4,760 dry and wet salted Maranham, per *Elizabeth*; 850 African, per *Falmouth*; 945 Tampico, per *Minna Schiffer*, and 552 do. *via* New-Orleans; 27 bales and 308 Cow and Buffalo hides, per *Pamelia*, from Singapore; 775 from West Indies, and 950 from Southern ports—in all 11,969 hides and 27 bales. Sales comprise: 4,473 dry Orinoco, 19½@20½ lbs. at 17c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,060 dry Montevideo, 20½ lbs. at 19½c., 6 months, usual selection; 734 dry Southern, 18 lbs. at 13½c., 6 months, usual selection; 200 dry Southern, 17 lbs., at 12c. cash, as they run; 1,500 dry Porto Cabello, 22½ lbs. at 15c., 6 months, as they run; 963 salted Para, 35 lbs. at 9½c. cash, less the discount to go East; 3,411 salted B. A. Horse, 29 lbs. at 4½c., cash, less the discount, to go East. Stock on hand of dry Ox and Cow Hides is 77,975, consisting of: 6,400 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 2,500 dry Rio Grande; 40,537 dry Orinoco; 9,265 dry African, (including some from East Coast;) 1,587 dry Tampico; 2,355 dry Porto Cabello; ——dry Maracaibo; 7,300 salted Maranham and Para; 3,600 dry Southern and Texas; 875 dry St. Domingo; 550 dry Demerara and Jamaica; 1,900 dry Truxillo; 1,850 salted Buenos Ayres. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Kanawah*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 Hides; the *Mary Forrest*, from Montevideo, with 10,000 Hides, and others.

HOPS—There were 70 bales new purchased at 32c@36c. ℘ 100 lbs.

IRON—Nothing really new has occurred in this line.

LATHS—Eastern is in moderate supply and very limited demand at $1 50, cash, ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL informs us that "The market is without animation, and sales are made in small parcels to manufacturers and for retail country trade. The large Eastern buyers are doing less than they have done for years at this season, owing to the unsettled state of monetary affairs. The stock in the hands of manufacturers is very small, and it may be expected as soon as confidence is restored, there will be an active demand. The stock of Hemlock Sole has increased, and now foots up 125,718 sides, and sales are 32,340. Oak tanned is very dull, especially for inferior. Sales are 2,088, and 24,764 on hand. I alter my quotations for both Oak and Hemlock. I quote Oak Slaughter, good light, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter, good middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 25c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, 20c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Oronoco, &c., good light, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Oronoco, &c., good heavy, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Oronoco, and B. A. damaged, all weights, 14c.@17c.; Hemlock, Oronoco, and B. A. poor, damaged, all weights, 10c.@12c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@22c.—on 6 months' credit."

LIME—Rockland is less abundant, but is quiet at former rates.

MOLASSES—There has been nothing of any consequence done in this line, to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet, but are quoted firm. The supplies are moderate.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as last noticed. The demand is limited for Linseed at 80c.@82c. ℘ gallon. The quantity of it offering is not large. Lard Oil is selling slowly at former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, but is not quite so firm. The day's sales embrace 2,600 bbls. at $12 75@$12 87½ for Mess, and $12 25 for Prime; with $15 50@$16 for Prime Mess ℘ bbl. There is more inquiry for Dressed Hogs at 5½c.@6½c. ℘ lb.; good packing qualities generally command 6c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Pickled Meats are plentier and obtainable at 5½c. for Shoulders, and 9c.@9½c. for Hams ℘ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is saleable and steady; 200 bbls. Good to Prime found buyers at 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Beef is in fair request and is very firm, with sales of 500 bbls., in lots, at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 25 for do. Mess; $15 25 for repacked Chicago do., and $15@$16 for extra do. ℘ bbl. About 150 tcs. Prime Mess Beef realized $21 50 ℘ tierce. Common to Prime Beef Hams are selling at from $13@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter and Cheese are more freely offered and are tending downwards.

RICE—Sales transpired, to-day, of 150 tierces fair to good at $3 75@$4 12½ ℘ 100 lbs. The stock on hand last evening comprised 4,500 casks.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the business of the week, thus: GOAT—there is a fair supply of Curacoa Skins on hand, and sales comprise 230 bales at 46c.@48c., six months. DEER—the market is very inactive, with a small stock on hand. Southern and Western come in very slowly. A lot of 75 bales Bolivar, which arrived last week, are still afloat unsold. These are the only Foreign skins on hand.

SUGARS—There were 365 Hhds. New-Orleans disposed of, to-day, at 4¼c.@5½c. ℘ lb. The stock on hand comprises 6,722 Hhds., and 14,201 boxes.

TOBACCO—We have heard of no further important transactions in this line. The stock of Domestic is said to consist of 2,500 Hhds.

WHISKY—Sales were made of 900 bbls. Ohio and Prison, mostly at 37½c. cash ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 700 tcs. Beef at 3s.@3s. 6d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 25s. ℘ ton; 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., ℘ lb.; 2,500 bundles Brazil Grass Hemp at private contract; 300 pkgs. Lard at 3s.; 300 bbls. Pork at 3s. 9d.; 300 bbls. Rosin at 2s.; 50 tons Spelter at 7s. 6d.; and a lot of Tallow at 17s., ℘ ton. For London, there were taken 400 bales Cotton at 3s. 0d.; and 300 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. For other European ports and for California, the shipments were light at old rates. For Australia, there was not much offering, and Measurement Goods were quoted at 35c. ℘ foot; Lumber at $30 ℘ thousand feet. The latest charters have been: A ship now at Boston, from St. Domingo to Stettin, Logwood at £3 12s. 6d.; a bark hence from Laguna to Stettin, Logwood £3 10s.; one of 298 tons hence to Toulon, Pork $1 and back from Messina $3,300; a bark to Havana, Box Shooks, 12½c.; two brigs to Cardenas, Box Shooks, 12½c., a brig to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3; a small British schooner to Lisbon, heavy Pipe Staves $15; a schooner 120 tons, to Falmouth, Jam., and back $1,000; one of 196 tons, to the Spanish Main and back $700 ℘ month, foreign port charges paid; three schooners (1,000 bbls. each,) to St. Kitts, Guadaloupe and St. Thomas 50c. ℘ bbl., one to Attakapas and back, Sugar $5, and Molasses $4 50; one of 120 tons from Wilmington to a Windward West India Island Lumber $10; one hence to a Windward West India Island 50c. ℘ bbl., and back from the West Indies, about 70c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Saturday—First Board—$7,000 City 6s, '73, 99; $400 City 6s, '70, 99; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, '54, 84; $300 do. 83; $2,000 do. [illegible]; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, 88; $500 City Railroad 6s, (Sunbury and Erie,) 88; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 40 do. 43; 24 Minehill Railroad, 48; 100 Reading Railroad, 35½; 100 do. 35½; 100 do., C. & P., 35½; 1 Commercial Bank, 54½; 2 do. 54½.

Between Boards—20 Long Island Railroad, 12; 5 Girard Life and Trust, 25; 200 Morris Canal, 12; 25 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, [illegible].

Second Board—$1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 81½; $5,000 Allegheny C. 6s, int. N. Y., 70; $300 Pennsylvania 5s, 84; 25 Harrisburg Railroad, 50; 27 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½; 31 Vicksburg Railroad, 6½; 20 Lehigh Navigation, 52; 50 Long Island Railroad, 12; 4 Mechanics' Bank, [illegible].

After Board—$1,000 City Railroad 6s, 88; $10,000 City 6s, 88; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '67, 112@116; United States 6s[illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, 84@85; Reading Railroad, 35½@36; Reading Railroad Bonds, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, 12@12½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 12@12½; Wilmington Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 11@11½; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible].

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Southerner, for Charleston—Miss Converse, Miss E. E. Conkey, Miss Coit, Mrs. Coit, R. Lewis and son, Miss Wescott, Capt. Cobb, Mr. Palmer, O. E. Maltby, lady and 2 children, Calvin Baker, S. J. C. Sweeney, J. Vischer, E. A. Sturges, P. Taylor, Jas. Davis, Thos. Jones, J. D. Thomas, Jas Griffith, Thos. James and wife, D. Cochrane, M. Walsh, G. Rhodes, J. Rhodes, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Miss J. Ritter, Mrs. A. Traverse, B. Salter, Mr. Southerland, Mrs. Melrose and son, S. Kretz, Mrs. G. McLean, Miss S. E. Miller, Eugenia Key, Mr. Vandenberg and lady, Mrs. S. C. Farrow and 3 children, Wm. Carroll, E. B. Gordon, J. Muirhead, F. Oxmare, J. Witherby, W. N. Hunt, Martin Kelly, Miss Wemple, J. M. B. Lovell, John R. Habersham, John Folger, Cyrus Reed, A. Grasie and nephew, Mr. Clemens, Mr. Bonnell, and 22 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Frederick Frans, John H. Reed, J. W. Lyman, Wm. Hudson, E. Wallace, Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. Mary Ann Rider, Mrs. Root, J. B. Johnson, Geo. W. Prouty, J. P. Curtis, Joseph Burley, Mrs. C. Gray, H. Gray, S. M. Ball, B. Mantgault, Miss A. Mallery, Thos. Lindsey and lady, J. P. Jenkins, W. T. White, R. P. Russell, S. Rowe, J. Haggerty, D. Browers, and 47 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool—Hon. J. B. Thompson, lady and servant, G. B. Reese, A. Aubert, S. Fuller, D. E. Sickles, Secretary of Legation, W. Wilson, Mr. Heiser, J. J. Townsend, M. Cherier, R. M. Knight, F. Riell, H. G. Rice, Mr. Steere, L. Schrieber, Mrs. Fothergill, J. T. Hittman, Mr. and Miss Coes, Thos. Brittan, G. F. Crocker, D. L. Kahn, H. B. Legrain, Mrs. C. McLean, L. Jacques, Mr. Evans, W. B. Hook, Mr. and Mrs. Brush and 3 children, J. B. Mickle, F. Schenck, C. Challinor, H. G. Pratt, H. Stelzner and lady, H. Quackfall, C. M. Wadsworth, P. L. Mills, Jr., Miss Linley, Henry Shaw, A. D. Lillie, Mr. Vestrall, J. B. Adams, J. L. Allian, Miss F. Vestrall, Ed. King, B. Hillger, B. Homer, Wm. Sloane, W. De Groot, L. Dyer, J. G. Osborne, L. Jennings, Mr. Willing, T. J. Howell, F. Reuter, A. D. Hillem, F. Hiller, A. S. Anson, J. Waterkeyn, Miss Laidler, P. Henriques, J. H. Tennant, W. H. Tourney, H. H. Van Dewen, E. N. Masters, J. G. Hubbell, R. Stewart, Geo. Ferris, J. G. Haviland, Prof. Mitchell and family, C. D. Hunt, W. Perrine, J. A. Comstock, R. W. Nesbit, P. O'Rourke, A. Kilgore, J. S. Stonebridge, A. Frame, J. Berbecher, T. W. Roys, Mrs. and Miss Luneschloss, J. Rohland, E. Knollpfeiffer, M. D. Cruzat and servant, Mr. Jackson, L. Audibert, R. A. Schnabel, L. Haines, G. Jansen.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—J. W. Caldwell, J. B. Nicholson, Lieut. G. L. Selden, U. S. N., B. Rothmaler, B. G. Happoldt, G. Blague, J. W. Brown, W. Koof, A. Caiter, Jr., Miss Kate Shannon, Major R. Lowndes, J. W. A. Fuller, C. Harris, and 16 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 26 | Sun sets..... 4 43 | Moon sets..... 5 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 6 45 | Gov. Island... 7 35 | Hell Gate..... 9 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Westphalia, (Brem.,) Mensing, Manzanilla, Henninge, Muller & Gosling; Ontario, Wood, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Cultivator, Austin, Liverpool, J. O. Ward; Valparaiso, Kennell, Calcutta, Booth & Edgar; Oswego, Williams, New-Orleans, J. T. Frost; Rose Standish, Hutchings, Saline Bay, J. W. Blake; H. Hoxie, Manwaring, Philadelphia, Brodie & Patten.

Barks Linden, Hasken, St. John, N. B., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Escort, Luther, Galveston, D. C. Murray; Union, (Brem.,) Horstman, Bremen, Henninge, Muller & Gosling; Columbia, (Brem.,) Senske, Bremen, Meyer & Stucken.

Brigs Laura, Stewart, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter; Chinchilla, Jordan, Aspinwall, Place & Watts.

Schrs. Neptune, Callagan, Attakapas, Wadleigh & Kane; Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Cora Lindsay, Day, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; Eastern Belle, Doane, Point Petre, E. P. Buck & Co.; T. Doane, Buck, Norfolk, Chase & Small; Sea Bird, Ficket, Wilmington, Brett, Son & Co.; Boston, Kelly, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; W. M. Pickering, Mitchell, Eastport, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Propeller M. Sandford, Sandford, Philadelphia, Sandford's line.

Sloops Pointer, Fowler, Providence, master; Victory, Stedman, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Brig Mary A. Forrest, (of Baltimore,) Llufria, Montevideo 70 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Schr. Martha, Reeve, Kingston, Jam., via Savannah 6 ds., to Everett & Brown.

Schr. Garland, (Br.,) Kenney, Halifax 27 ds., with fish to Wheelwright & Co.

Schr. Mary Hart, Ayres, Gloucester 3 ds., fish to master.

Schr. Mary Price, Hall, New-Haven.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Dec. 31.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool Dec. 18, at 6:30 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 19, off Bell Buoy, saw ships Eliza Harvard and Chas. Boyd, bound in; same date, off Point Linas, saw a ship with black signal in foretopsail, bound to Liverpool. In consequence of damage to the rudder, the Atlantic did not sail until the 18th, 2 days after her regular time.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Thursday, 5 P. M., passed bark Storm Bird, bound S.; Friday, 6 A. M., Cape Lookout Light bearing W. S. W., signalized steamship Marion, hence for Charleston. The Nashville left Charleston on Thursday, at 1 P. M., and has had heavy gales from N. N. W. for 30 hours.

Brig Nebraska, (Br.,) Marston, Windsor 11 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Helen Stairs, (Br.,) Harley, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with ballast to Boome & Dinwiddie. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Willard P. Phillips, Smith, Boston, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Council, Howes, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Cinderella, Stevens, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Wonder, French, Providence, in ballast.

Propeller Delaware, Clark, Philadelphia, with mdse.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Augusta, Savannah; Southerner, Charleston; Roanoke, Norfolk, &c.; ships Emerald Isle, Liverpool; Caroline Tucker, do.; bark Norumbega, Galveston.

Sld. on Sunday—Ship Ontario, Wood, Liverpool.

Memoranda.

The schr. G. Russell, ashore at Hell-Gate, is entirely under water. The tops of her masts are just in sight at low water.

The ship Empire State, arr. 29th, from Liverpool, had 205 passengers—had 3 deaths and 3 births on the passage; consigned to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.

The Br. brig Nebraska, reported below as from Dublin, is from Windsor, N. S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31—Arr., ship Minstrel, Potter, Batavia Sept. 13, passed Anjier 26, put into Cape Town Oct. 24, with the captain sick, and sld. again Nov. 2; put into St. Helena Nov. 16, and sld. the 18th. Mr. Scotchburn, the mate, died at St. Helena on the 15th.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Oct. 22, brig Delphin, for Rio Janeiro next day.

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING FREE SCHOOLS.—EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF MALES.—Notice is hereby given, that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of Apprentices or others, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the day schools, will be opened on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7 o'clock, for a term of nine weeks, in the rooms of the Male Departments of the following School-Houses:

Wards.
1. School-House No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4. School-House No. 2, James-st., near Chatham.
5. School-House No. 44, cor. North Moore and Varick sts.
6. School-House No. 23, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7. School-House No. 31, Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8. School-House No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
9. School-House No. 3, cor. Hudson and Grove-sts.
10. School-House No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11. School-House No. 36, 9th-st., near Avenue C.
12. School-House No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
12. School-House No. 43, 129th-st., Manhattanville.
14. School-House No. 22, Orange-st., near Grand.
15. School-House No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
18. School-House No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
22. School-House No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.—Notice is also given, that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of Females, will be opened on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at 6½ o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School-Houses:

Wards.
1. School-House No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4. School-House No. 2, James-st., near Chatham.
8. School-House No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
10. School-House No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11. School-House No. 36, 9th-st., near Avenue C.
14. School-House No. 21, Mott-st., near Prince.
15. School-House No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
18. School-House No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
22. School-House No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

A SCHOOL FOR COLORED PEOPLE (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-House in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., at the same time.

Experienced Teachers have been engaged and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools, and afford thorough instruction to pupils, free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School Rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

Executive Committee on Evening Free Schools.

J. WELDON FELL, HENRY F. WEST,
HENRY H. BARROW, JAMES C. RUTHERFORD,
WILLIAM S. DAVISON, JOSEPH BLACKBURN,
ALANSON S. JONES.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1854. }

BOOK-KEEPING.—A thorough practical course of instruction in Book-keeping and Arithmetic will be commenced on WEDNESDAY, the 3d inst., at the Spanish American Institute, No. 143 West 23d-st., by a teacher who has had long experience in the counting-houses of this country and Europe. Open day and evening. English taught to foreigners by a well educated American.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in the country.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Family Boarding School for 16 pupils—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly situated within one mile of New Haven, Conn. Next term commences January 15. For circulars and other particulars, inquire at SHEPHARD'S bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 212 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 120 MacDougal-st.).
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 6 West 27th-st., two doors from 5th-av. The second term will commence Feb. [illegible]

COLORS AND COLOR-BOXES.—From the celebrated establishment of JAMES NEWMAN, Soho-square, London. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, is now prepared to meet the demand for these unrivaled articles, having just received a large invoice, which he will sell at the manufacturer's prices in London. Also a great variety of English Landscape Paintings, and a few large French raised Pictures of Vegetables, Fruits and Game.
H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

CARRIAGES.—A large and elegant assortment of Carriages, made in the best manner and of good material, may be found at the repository of MOTT & CO., [illegible] Broadway, at very reduced prices. Those wanting will find it to their interest to buy here.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

A new and revised edition of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances—modes of securing them—infelicitous and infertile ones—their obviation and removal—important hints to those contemplating matrimony, that will overcome objections to it; none, however, should take this important step without first consulting its pages—commentaries on the diseases and medical treatment of females, from infancy to old age, each case graphically illustrated by beautiful lithographic plates—nervous debility, its causes and cure, by a process at once so simple, safe and effectual, that failure is impossible—rules for daily management—an essay on spermatorrhea, with practical observations on a safer and a more successful mode of treatment—preventatory hints on the evils resulting from empirical practice—an essay on all diseases arising from indiscretion, with plain and simple rules by which all persons can cure themselves without mercury—remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and disappointed hopes so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Price 25 cents per copy, or five copies for $1. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 579, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 o'clock until 5 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 58 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st., and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000.) 18mo. pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOHN S. TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 76 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 6 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for if neglected, the result is consumption. For this purpose, McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a perfect remedy. It will remove the most fearful cold in a few hours, to which thousands do testify. Try it and be convinced. Sold in New-York by the following Druggists: C. H. Ring, J. and I. Coddington, A. Rogers, Dr. Harlow, Nelson & Smith, L. A. Hoadly, B. A. Sands, Coleman & Chandler, R. M. Guion, Dr. Powell, James Crumbie, Dr. Longring and J. Jones.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession, enabling him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere, the prescription used on receiving a letter (post-paid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured, in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable, in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney, Reuben Withers, Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray, J. F. G. Foster, J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing, James Warren, George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell, Arthur Leary, George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling, M. W. Hamilton, Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar, Denning Duer, John C. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs, John Stuart, Jr., Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., James G. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell, Ed. C. Center, Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend, Josiah Oakes, Fred G. Foster,
Peleg Hall, Robert S. Hone.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, Theodore Martine, Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell, John B. Briggs, Chas. J. Lowrie,
John A. Kennedy, J. R. Fitzgerald, Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell, N. B. Freeman, Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams, Solomon Kipp, John T. Bergen,
H. Quackenboss, Andrew Fremont, Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan, J. M. Greenwood, John C. Smith.
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. [illegible], Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st.—This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire only. Stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Nath'l Richards, John Steward, Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott, Jas. Colles, Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott, Thos. W. Pearsall, Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord, Richard Tighe, Henry Mason,
Wm. W. Fox, Peter Cooper, John Caswell,
Thos. Barron, Henry Elsworth, L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward, Rob't B. Minturn, Jon'n Thorne.
NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 20th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading, Peter S. Titus, Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy, T. C. Chardavoyne, Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls, Ralph Mead, Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies, Richard Field, John J. Walker,
John D. Wright, Th. W. Pearsall, Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell, Ira Hawley, Wm. H. Macy.
GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES:
No. 59 William-st. and No. 188 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NORTHAMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000,
with a large surplus.
This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Intend applying to the Legislature for liberty to increase their capital.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid wrought iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of ordinary ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information, apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

BARTHOLOMEW'S PATENT HYDRANTS—Extensively used, self-acting, substantial, easily kept in order, durable. Requiring ... properly and promptly, without digging up. Apply at shop No. 98 Marion-st.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, No. 58 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, KEROSENE OIL, and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE BRANDS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal in cans to suit purchasers, by THOMAS R. [illegible], [illegible] Market.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....2,270 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....118,541 28
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,037,654 02
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. PATTERSON, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. PATTERSON, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....91,764 67
Average amount of Circulation....65,976 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,145,071 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
R. C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
R. C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JNO. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
GEO. KELLOGG, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GEORGE L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average Amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JNO. J. LATTING, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$542,746 43
Average amount of Specie....31,984 59
Average amount of Circulation....79,413 00
Average amount of Deposits....400,868 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,221,398 45
Average amount of Specie....76,357 61
Average amount of Circulation....96,635 00
Average amount of Deposits....830,870 45
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$308,450 00
Average amount of Specie....28,155 00
Average amount of Circulation....91,176 00
Average amount of Deposits....105,368 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....64,368 78
Average amount of Circulation....101,042 00
Average amount of Deposits....340,757 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....167,855 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....633,053 57
Average amount of Circulation....279,080 86
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. [illegible], Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
FRANKLIN BROWN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$956,861 41
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$567,404 90
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
NATH. S. JARVIS, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
[illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$953,301 09
Average amount of Specie....78,936 44
Average amount of Circulation....184,979 00
Average Amount of Deposits....800,626 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of December, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....70,227 33
Average amount of Circulation....71,712 00
Average amount of Deposits....452,910 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE S. COE, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
GEO. S. COE, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....48,791 63
Average amount of Circulation....72,749 33
Average amount of Deposits....247,486 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$600,717 41
Average amount of Specie....48,570 65
Average amount of Circulation....99,042 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....78,076 17
Average amount of Circulation....96,120 00
Average amount of Deposits....706,316 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,023,060 79
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank....133,583 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,713,362 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
THOMAS S. SOMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$675,415 00
Average amount of Specie....26,228 00
Average amount of Circulation....72,643 00
Average amount of Deposits....306,741 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....178,197 74
Average amount of Circulation....150,849 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....80,476 00
Average amount of Deposits....351,437 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....109,450 38
Average amount of Circulation....206,305 00
Average amount of Deposits....878,817 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of December, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

EDWARD A. FRASER, COUNSELOR AT LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of [illegible], New-York and Connecticut, No. 306 Broome-st., New-York. [illegible]

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC RAGS, bagging and rope, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and continuous Railroad route from Cairo to Galena, and from Cairo to Chicago, without change of cars. Through Line to Saint Louis, all the way by Railroad.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Dec. 26, 1854.

On and after MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting twice daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Track Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad limit of the country, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Pineries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 18 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of
R. B. MASON,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.
United States Mail and Express Route.
Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express....9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express....[illegible] P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton (280 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantages of this
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.
AT ST. LOUIS—[illegible]
CHICAGO, [illegible]

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—[illegible]

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—[illegible]

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:35 A. M.
New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train, 7:15 A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 10:30 A. M. For Peekskill 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown 1, and 8 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River Depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M.; and at Montreal at 9 P. M. same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 [illegible]. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas Church.

This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travelers and the public in general—first-class accommodations, in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates.

The subscriber now announces to the public that he has concluded a negotiation with his landlord, CHAS. H. SMITH, Esq., counselor at law, of the law firm of Charles H. Smith & Bellows, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, whose name I am permitted to refer to in this connection as a guarantee that what I offer may be relied upon, by which the new white marble building adjoining on Broadway and the corner, 100 feet on Houston-st., will soon be added to the "SMITHSONIAN," and will present together an architectural pile as stately as any on Broadway, enlarging the establishment to three times its present capacity, and affording accommodations for 400 guests. There will also be provided suites of rooms for families. The house will be thoroughly heated by steam pipes of the most approved construction, securing thus a most pleasant atmosphere, and obviating every danger of fire, the fire apparatus being located off the premises and under the ground. The Dining Saloon will be [illegible] by 100 feet on the first floor on Broadway, with private dining rooms adjoining, and meals furnished as ordered, at prices graded to suit the convenience of those inclined to economy as well as the tastes of those more extravagant. AND, WITH ALL THIS, LET ME ASSURE THE PUBLIC THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED FOR THE RESPECTABILITY, DECORUM, ORDER, NEATNESS, ATTENTION, AND COMFORT, WITH WHICH IT SHALL BE CONDUCTED. The necessary works to adapt the new buildings to the purposes designed are in a state of rapid forwardness, and will be completed by 1st February, of which due notice will be given; AND IN THE MEANWHILE THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE PRESENT SMITHSONIAN WILL NOT BE INTERFERED WITH, AND ITS FRIENDS AND PATRONS ARE INVITED TO CONTINUE THEIR FAVORS AS HERETOFORE.
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

PRESCOTT HOUSE.—Broadway, corner of Spring-st., New-York. The subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the traveling public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the above magnificent Hotel, and will be prepared for the reception of guests on January 1, 1855.
The Prescott House is unequaled in beauty of architecture by any hotel in the world. The furnishing is in the grandest style of modern improvement, and the appointments will be of the most liberal character. Very respectfully,
WM. R. BUTTS,
Late of Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal market of the City and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information, address C. S. THOMPSON, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. [illegible]

THE [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS against ISABELLA ROONEY, in her own right and as administratrix of, &c., of BARTHOLOMEW ROONEY, deceased, Mark Rooney and Mary his wife, Peter Rooney and Ann Rooney his wife, and said Ann also as wife of John Doe, said Ann being the sister of said Bartholomew Rooney, deceased, and John Doe being the husband of said Ann, Catharine McGovern and Philip McGovern her husband, Daniel Rooney and Mary his wife, Ann Rooney and the people of the State of New-York.—Amended summons.—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at his office, in the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated Nov. 17, 1854.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
n21-law10wTu
The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of November, 1854.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEWIS M. RUTHERFURD, Guardian of Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, against JAMES LEVY and MARY L. LEVY, his wife, Sidney Green Miller and Frances Miller, his wife, Charles Heebner, George O. Robertson, Charles G. Clark, Morris K. Jesup.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To SIDNEY GREEN MILLER, FRANCES MILLER and CHARLES HEEBNER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 79 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 27, 1854.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of October last, 1854.
ROBERT C. EMBREE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
d12-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES KENT, Plaintiff, vs. ABNER A. POND, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named.—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 6 City Hall-place, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and twenty-six cents, with interest from the 28th day of March, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 9, 1854.
FRANCIS BYRNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint above referred to has this day been filed with said Clerk.—New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1854.
[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES [illegible]

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible]
SAMUEL C. GEROW, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Chambers-st., New-York.
n27-law6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR against GEORGE OSWALD.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To GEORGE OSWALD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 17th day of October, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety-seven dollars and seventy-one cents ($97 71,) with interest from the 25th day of February, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1854.
WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 187 Broadway.
d15-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 4 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 24, 1854.
n27-law6mM*
PETER G. TAYLOR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK BEGLEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN D. LAWRENCE, No. 140 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated July 18, 1854.
JOHN D. LAWRENCE, FRANCIS R. STRYKER, } Executors.
jy18-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES MILLER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JAMES F. KENNY, at No. 243 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 28, 1854.
AMANDA E. MILLER, JAMES F. KENNY, } Administrators.
au29-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL WILSON, late of the City of New-York, carman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 547 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 12, 1854.
MATHEW HETTRICK, JINKINSON WILSON, } Administrators.
jy13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. MEYER, late of the town of New-Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, LOUISA MEYER, at the office of C. NAGLE, Esq., No. 44 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 7, 1854.
LOUISA MEYER, Administratrix.
s12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. ANGUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at office of MICHAEL GIBNEY, No. 8 Reade-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 2, 1854.
JANE ANGUS, Administratrix.
s5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 6, 1854.
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.
n7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS ADAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1854.
o24-law6mTu*
JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BARR, late of the Island of Bermuda, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 73 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1854.
THOMAS D. MIDDLETON, Executor,
No. 73 New-st.
[illegible]-law6mTu*

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
my30-law[illegible]Tu

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Jan. [illegible], 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued by the McINTYRE BANK, at Adirondac, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said bank.
[illegible]
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF [illegible]—[illegible]
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: [illegible]
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the XIXth Ward of said City. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of December, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of January, 1855.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 2d day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: [illegible]
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 24 day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from [illegible] to Harlem River, in the XIIth Ward of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Tax Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January, 1855.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 18th day of January, 1855.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: [illegible]
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, WM. SINCLAIR, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM H. RACKETT, EDWARD LYNES, NATHAN BEACKETT and GEORGE B. BREWSTER, against LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not serv.)—To LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars and eight cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, [illegible].
BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of Dec., 1854.
BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d[illegible]-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM F. STAUNTON, plaintiff, against THE GROVE CAR WORKS, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not serv.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars and thirty-two cents, with interest from the [illegible] of October, 1854, at the rate of six per cent. on the [illegible] and eighteen dollars thereof, and with interest on the remainder from Dec. 1, 1854, at the same rate.—Dated Dec. [illegible], 1854.
SCUDDER & CARTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
And you, the said defendant, are further notified that the complaint above mentioned was, on the [illegible] day of December, 1854, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.
[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—[illegible] MARTIN, [illegible] MARTIN, and [illegible], against HENRY ARNOLD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To HENRY ARNOLD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. [illegible], 1854.
BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of Dec., 1854.
BARRETT & BRINSMADE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d4-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANKLIN C. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Cook, Jr., No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of Dec. 1854.
JOHN COOK, Jr., MATILDA C. GRAY, } Administrators.
d11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. MORRIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the place of residence, No. [illegible] Gold-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated [illegible].
[illegible] FREDERICK MORRIS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, [illegible], deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the house of Mrs. DEMAREST, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1854.
MARIA DEMAREST, Executrix.
au[illegible]-law6mM*
JOHN S. [illegible]YER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY HOLT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in Washington-st., near [illegible], in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated Sept. 8, 1854.
LUCY HOLT, Administratrix.
s11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FOX, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated Sept. [illegible], 1854.
s[illegible]-law6mM*
RICHARD PATRICK, Executor.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

[Concluded from First Page.]

[illegible] to the present date, 4,313 patients [illegible] its benefits; of whom 1,760 [illegible] discharged as recovered.

[illegible] the benevolent design of this Institution is [illegible] by all, I deem it but simple justice to remark that its excellent management is evidenced by its practical results, which must commend themselves to the favorable judgment of all. Since its establishment, each succeeding year has demonstrated its increasing usefulness, and given it a stronger hold upon the public regard. Through its instrumentality, nearly two thousand of our fellow-beings, deprived of the inestimable gift of reason, without which all blessings lose their value, have been restored to soundness of mind, the delights of social intercourse, and to their several spheres of usefulness in society. In numerous other cases, where full restoration was clearly beyond the province of human skill, the sufferings of the unfortunate patient have been greatly mitigated, and the anguish and anxiety of their friends materially relieved. Thus, through its whole existence, has this Institution been a dispenser of blessings, great beyond the power of estimation. Its results have not only justified the Christian philanthrophy that suggested, and the beneficent provision which started into practical operation so noble a charity, but have also conferred honor upon our Commonwealth, far greater than could have been won through the extension of her commerce, the increase of her wealth, or the reduction to her purposes of the material forces of nature.

But, while any of our unfortunate insane remain unprovided for, it is obvious that the State has not performed her whole duty towards her suffering children. If, during the past year, the Asylum at Utica has been compelled, for want of room, to reject one hundred and fifty-nine applicants for its benefits, we must expect, with an increase of our population, a corresponding increase of cases for which no provision is made; and a wise forethought will suggest that prompt measures be taken to remedy so serious a deficiency in our means of accommodating all whose misfortunes give them a claim upon our sympathy and help. I do, therefore, respectfully recommend that the requisite steps be taken by the Legislature, for the early enlargement of the Asylum at Utica, or the establishment of a similar Institution in some other portion of the State. Both projects may be desirable; one or the other seems indispensable.

I would commend to your attention the Report of the Trustees of the Idiot Asylum, which, since the adjournment of the Legislature, has been located at Syracuse. The new building designed for the accommodation of this important charity, is already enclosed, and rapidly approaching its completion; but the appropriation of the State ($10,000,) is expended, the pay of the contractors largely in arrears, and numerous applications for the admission of pupils pressing upon the Trustees. Under these circumstances, it is important that the means for the completion of the building, and for extending its benefits to all of that unfortunate class who may apply for them, be furnished without any unnecessary delay. I therefore recommend such appropriation for these purposes, as may be requisite to secure the earliest practical results contemplated by the State in the establishment of this Institution.

Application will be made to the Legislature for further aid to the Institution of the Blind, which now feels the pressure consequent upon the general paralysis of business. Its manufacturing department is designed to furnish employment, not only for the pupils, but also for the adult Blind unconnected with the Institution; but, from the causes already alluded to, there is little or no sale for its manufactures, and great pecuniary embarrassment is the necessary result. The usefulness of this Department of the Institution would undoubtedly be extended by such judicious aid as should place it beyond the fluctuations of business.

The present number of pupils in the Institution is [illegible]; 116 of whom are supported by the State; a few by the State of Ne-Jersey, and the remainder by friends and relatives. In addition to these, [illegible] graduates, or persons who have lost their sight in mature life, are furnished with work from the manufactory, at prices regulated with a view to their support; making a total of 210 who receive education, or the means of subsistence, through the Institution. The number of pupils supported by the State is limited by law to 128. This restriction should be removed, or many of the unfortunate class for whom the Institution is provided, must be deprived of its benefits.

From the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, the Reports received are of a satisfactory character, both in reference to its facilities for attaining the purpose designed, and the zeal and assiduity of the teachers in the discharge of their delicate and important duties.

The number of pupils now under instruction is [illegible]. Two-thirds of these are beneficiaries of the State; the most of the remainder are supported by their friends, the State of New-Jersey, and the Corporation of New-York; a few from the income of a small fund, derived from legacies and subscriptions, and set apart exclusively for this purpose.

Various industrial occupations are provided for the pupils, in the intervals of recreation and study, among which are cabinet-making, shoe-making, tailoring, bookbinding, wood engraving, gardening, drawing, &c.—thus, not only furnishing to them a subject of present interest, but preparing them for future usefulness and the means of independent support. The experiment attempted two years since to introduce the higher branches of study into the Institution, has been attended with success, as will be evidenced by the documents which, in due time, will be submitted to you. These will also embrace accounts of receipts and expenditures, the sanitary condition of the pupils, and other matters pertaining to the condition of the establishment.

From a statement of the Commissioners of Emigration, it appears that the arrivals of alien emigrants in our ports for the year ending Dec. 27, 1854, was 313,747. For the year ending Dec. 27, 1853, 283,332, showing an excess for the year just closed over the preceding, of 30,415. The present number of inmates in Ward's Island Hospital, 1,423; in the Refuge Department, 1,832; total, 3,255. The aggregate receipts for the year were $672,192 56; disbursements, $607,076 62; balance in bank, $65,115 94.

The State Library has, during the last year, received numerous and valuable donations from foreign Governments and various institutions in Europe. Through the presentation of our laws, the legislative documents, and the reports of our higher Courts, it interchanges with every State and Territory in the Union; while the donations of citizens from various portions of our own country, have been frequent and liberal. Last year, the annual date of appropriations for the purchase of books, and for binding those received was changed from the 1st of January to the 1st of October, the commencement of our fiscal year. No provision was made for the interim, and this has proved a source of difficulty in relation to existing contracts and purchases. I am assured that the supply of this deficiency (for nine months, according to the usual annual appropriation) will be sufficient to meet every demand; I, therefore, recommend a grant for the same.

Among the subjects which will require your attention there is none of more importance than the system of public education of the State. The magnitude of this interest has always been felt and appreciated by the people, and the State has shown from the earliest period of its existence, an earnest desire to provide the means for the adequate instruction of all the children within its limits. For a long time the system pursued was based on the assumption that education was mainly a matter of personal interest, and that the duty of providing it devolved exclusively upon parents; the instruction of the children of those whose poverty would not permit them to incur the expense of it themselves, being made to depend upon public charity. The inefficiency of this policy, its failure to accomplish the object aimed at, and especially its direct tendency to create distinctions hostile to the spirit and character of our institutions, led to its abandonment; and a system, based upon the principle that the State is even more deeply and permanently interested in the education of its children than their parents, and that the expense of providing it should be borne by the aggregate of the property within its limits, was adopted in its stead. Under the existing law, therefore, the State assumes the charge of public education,—committing its direction to local officers and paying the cost of it out of its own treasury. The system is comparatively new, and some practical defects are as yet exhibited in its workings; but they are such as spring chiefly from the failure to give full and complete development to its fundamental principles, and may easily be remedied by judicious legislation. The system itself is believed to be thoroughly rooted in the confidence and favor of the people.

The whole amount of money apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction is $1,065,000, of which $800,000 was raised by a general tax, and $265,000 from the income of the Common School and United States Deposite Funds. The whole amount expended for public schools is $[illegible] 38, of which $1,9[illegible] was applied to the payment of teachers, and $47,667 06 for the district libraries. The whole number of district schools reported for the year is 11,798; and the whole number of children in the State of the age required to draw public money, 1,188,709. There have been 877,201 in attendance upon the District Schools; in Academies under the supervision of the Regents of the University, 37,405; 34,279 in unincorporated private schools, and 4,568 in colored schools. The average number of months during which the schools have been kept in the several districts is *eight*. The number of volumes in the District Libraries is 1,672,270.

These results exhibit a gratifying increase in the number attending the District Schools over the previous year. But it will be seen that of the whole number of children of suitable age in the State there are 309,508, or nearly *one-fourth* of the whole number, who do not attend the District Schools, and 233,255, or about 20 per cent. of the whole number, who do not attend any school. In view of the provision that has been made for the express purpose of securing the education of all, this proportion is much too large, and indicates some defect in the system pursued, because it does not completely attain the object at which it aims. That it does not, may be partly due to the mode of distributing the public funds. By the existing law, two-thirds of the public funds are distributed among the various districts of the State in proportion to the whole number of children of a specified age within their limits, whether they attend the schools or not. If the apportionment of the public money were made to depend upon the number attending school and upon the regularity of their attendance, it would become the interest of the citizens generally to promote the regular attention of all the children within their limits. An amendment of the law which should give it this direction would, I believe, tend to secure, more fully, the desired result. The law is defective, also, in that it fails to carry out fully and completely the principle on which it is based. Education in the District Schools is not yet entirely free. If the cost of the schools in any district exceeds the amount of money received from the State, the deficiency is made up by a rate-bill, assessed upon those who send their children to school; and those who are unable to pay their assessment are relieved at the public expense, and thus become the recipients of public charity. The worst element of the old system is thus preserved, and the fundamental principle of the new law fails of its application in its most essential point. Education is still regarded as a matter of charity and not of right; and so long as this continues to be the case, in any degree or to any extent, it will detract from the full measure of usefulness which the system is designed to secure. This evil in the system can be remied, only by making the schools entirely free.

The attention of the Legislature should also be directed to measures for improving the character of the schools, for increasing their efficiency, and for elevating and extending the instruction which they impart. In a State where euery citizen should take an active interest in the administration of public affairs, and may be called on to perform the highest duties of public life, it is important that popular education be carried to the highest point which the means of the State will allow. It has been objected to the system of Free Schools, that people do not prize that which costs them nothing, and that relieving individuals from the expense of educating their children, will diminish their interest in the subject, and lead them to relax the vigilance which is essential to the highest excellence in the public schools. There is undoubtedly some force in the suggestion, though experience shows that it is much less than is sometimes supposed. But whether it be more or less, it is entitled to consideration, and provision should be made for obviating the objection in any system of education which the State may adopt. An obvious mode of doing this is by means of an active and intelligent supervision, by whibh the schools shall be regularly visited and their discipline examined by competent officers selected for that purpose. Various attempts have been made to supply this, but none of them have hitherto proved entirely successful. The agency provided by the present law is that of town superintendents, but it is found more expensive, and less efficient than is desirable, and gives rise to local dissensions, injurious to the successful working of the general system. Similar objections led to the abandonment of the system of county superintendents, a few years since. Unless the principle of visitation can be more effectually reconciled with public sentiment and made more economical and effective than it has been hitherto, the end which it is designed to secure must be sought by other means.

The connection of our Common Schools with the higher institutions of learning—with Academies and Colleges—making them all, in fact, parts of one great system,—could not fail to contribute essentially to their elevation, and bring the means of a thorough and complete education within the reach of all. In the City of New-York, where the Free School system of the State has been, perhaps, more completely developed than in any other section, the benefits of substantially such a union are very conspicuous. A Free Academy has been added to the system, in which a large and competent corps of professors and tutors has been provided, a plan of study extending over five years and embracing all the branches of study pursued in the best colleges of the country has been adopted, scientific apparatus, libraries, and all the aids requisite for study have been furnished, and the general discipline and course of instruction have been made in all respects of the highest and most efficient character. Pupils who shall have attended any of the District Schools for eighteen months—maintained throughout a good standing and character, and passed a satisfactory examination in certain specified studies, are admitted to the Academy and entitled to the full enjoyment of its advantages, free of all expense. The Academy has been in operation only three or four years, and the average number of its students is over four hundred. The attendance shows that its benefits are fully appreciated. But besides the thorough and most useful instruction conferred upon so large a number of the children and youth of the community, its most marked advantages are seen in the influence which it exerts upon the Common Schools—stimulating their teachers, trustees, inspectors and pupils alike to a generous rivalry, increasing their vigilance and their industry and rendering them zealous and emulous in sending the best pupils to the Academy, whose facilities for education are the prize for which all may alike contend. While I am aware that large cities afford facilities for such a system, which cannot be fully enjoyed in the rural districts, I think that something may be done throughout the State in this direction. A voluntary beginning, indeed, has already been made in some sections, by the establishment of Union Schools; and their success shows that the system is not wholly impracticable. I think that the time has come when higher purposes and broader views may be entertained in regard to our system of State education; and that our Academies may be brought into a more direct and immediate connection with the general plan, and thrown more widely and more freely open to the advantages they are intended to confer. The character of their instruction should be elevated and its range extended; and they should be more completely furnished with apparatus and the means of imparting knowledge in those sciences which are of the most service in practical life. By making free admission to the thorough and complete education they would then afford, the reward of excellence in our District Schools, a stimulus would be furnished which could not fail to be felt beneficially upon their discipline and character. It would be highly desirable to bring the Colleges of the State into harmonious connection with such a plan, so that they might become more directly recognized as members of our general system of State education and as essential to its completeness and perfection.

The subject of the revision of our Excise Laws will demand, and I doubt not will receive your serious attention. To the practical operation of these laws, either through their inherent viciousness, or in consequence of their lax administration, is attributed no small proportion of the drunkenness which afflicts our land. Something of this is undoubtedly attributable to the non-enforcement of our laws, such as they are; but I will not withhold my conviction that the laws themselves are radically defective, and however faithfully administered, must be held justly responsible for the evils which they foster, and in many instances create.

If the consequences of intemperance were confined to its immediate victims, though even then the State would have an interest at stake, there might, perhaps, be occasion for Legislative action. But such is not the fact. Every interest of society which it is the province of Government to protect, is, immediately or remotely, involved in these consequences.

Intemperance deprives the State of the productive energy of thousands of her citizens, and so far diminishes its wealth, impedes its enterprise, and militates against the common good. It is a fruitful source of the pauperism which imposes heavy burdens upon industry and capital; and its intimate relation to crime, and consequently to the burdens which crime imposes upon us, is too obvious to escape your observation. If the purely moral aspects which it presents shall be deemed as not entering within the scope of your duties, its relation to taxation, and its producing causes, is clearly within the province of legislation, and demands a degree of attention corresponding to the great issues which that relation involves.

The right to legislate in reference to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, will not be denied. Our present Excise System is the fruit of such legislation. It has, in the process of time, undergone many modifications, but its restrictive element, throughout all these changes, has been retained, in subservience to the original purpose of the system, viz:—the prohibition of the traffic so far as the public good may demand and the constitutional limitations of the law-making power will permit. All restrictive legislation contains the germ of prohibition—is, in fact, prohibition partially applied: so that what is termed prohibitory legislation in regard to the liquor traffic, is only the extension of a principle endorsed as sound by successive Legislatures, and its impartial application to all. The object proposed by the founders of our State, when they incorporated the license system into its legislation, has not yet been attained; neither has the constitutional power of the Legislature in reference to it, yet been exhausted. With the utmost desire to reach right conclusions in relation to this matter, and to guard against the assumption of powers not conferred by our fundamental law, I have found myself unable to come to any other result than this—that the legislative prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is not only demanded as a measure of protection to the health, the property, and the lives of our fellow-citizens, but that it is also distinctly indicated by the nature and purpose of civil government, and clearly within the limits of its constitutional powers. These opinions, diffidently entertained at first, have been wrought into convictions by a careful study of the limitations and duties of the law-making power, by judicial decisions, nearly or remotely affecting the principle involved, which have been had in the several States that prohibit the traffic in question, and by the dicta of the Supreme Court of the United States, which cover the whole ground in controversy, and leave little room for either cavil or doubt.

That the good results hoped for from the legislation recommended, are legitimate to it, several of the New-England States, especially Maine and Connecticut, furnish the most gratifying evidence. The steady diminution of crime and pauperism in the States referred to, with a consequent and corresponding reduction of taxation; and the new impulse given to almost all industrial pursuits by the transformation of those who were once a burden upon the State, into producers of wealth, constitute an argument in favor of the policy advocated, whibh, while it carries conviction to the statesman, will be no less appreciated by the multitude, unskilled thoughthey may be in casuistry, but also undebased by appetite and unperverted by interest. If anything is to be learned from the example of other States, or to be deduced from our own increased experiense, it should be made available to our use—and our legislation, upon all subjects, should keep pace with our advancing intelligence, always expressing the highest truth we have received, and reaching forward to the greatest good attainable.

I know of no subject that is likely to elicit your attention, that involves graver and more momentous interests, than the one thus presented for your consideration. That it is hedged about by difficulties, which demanp the exercise of great prudence, and that it may not always be easy to reconcile conflicting interests with a nice adjustment of the scales of justice, I am not disposed to deny. But, guided by the purpose for which Government was ordained, and keeping steadily in view the well-being of society, which always rests on a moral basis, these difficulties will disappear or be overcome; and you will be able, I trust, so to perfect the details of a Bill as, on the one hand, to secure the suppression of a demoralizing traffic, and, on the other, to protect personal rights and give no just cause of complaint to those whose interests may be affected by the prohibitory legislation which the higher interests of the community demand.

It is already intimated that the efforts heretofore made to modify our Usury laws will be renewed with the present Legislature. The idea of free trade in money, pervades the commercial community. Money, it is urged, relieved from the restraints of usury laws, would become plentiful and cheap. It is worthy of remark, however, that the argument proceeds, generally, from the lender rather than the borrower of money. And does not this argument prove either too little or too much? If money is to be made free, should there not be equal freedom on the part of those who exchange their labor, and the products of labor, for money? If an arbitrary value is given, by law, to coin and bank paper, why not also fix, by law, the standard value for labor, so that capital and labor may exist upon an equality? If you invest money, by legislation, with a power which, unrestricted, enables capital to oppress labor, do you not, while enfranchising capital, enslave labor? If, then, money is not to be relieved from legislative restraint, should it not also be divested of the power conferred by legislation? While our laws stamp extrinsic values upon coin, may not laws, with equal justice and propriety, declare what rate of interest may be demanded and received for its use? And while legislation permits associations and individuals to circulate their paper promises to pay, as money, is it not clearly a duty to limit the rate of usance upon loans? Before declaring gold and silver, and their paper representative, free, it would, in my judgment, be incumbent upon Government to assimilate money to the products of labor, by depriving gold, sold, silver, and bank-notes of their artificial value. Then, and then only, may money be safely left, like the products of labor, to be regulated by the laws of trade.

The experience of other countries and older nations, where capital is more abundant and seeks investment at moderate rates of usance, is referred to for evidence that free trade in money is beneficial to the community. This argument may become applicable to our condition, when capital bears the same relation to enterprise and industry in this country that it does in Europe. But while the laboring and producing classes predominate so largely, it becomes us, instead of relaxing usury laws, to provide for their more rigid execution. Indeed, the most valid objection to these laws is found in their lax administration. While respected by law-abiding citizens, and by cautious and timed usurers, they are disregarded by those who either hope to evade them, or who rely upon the honor or necessity of borrowers. A law either more or less stringent, against usury, if its enforcement could be ensured, would be productive of salutary effects.

The argument relied upon by the advocates of repeal, is, that it will make money cheaper. But wherever this experiment has been tried, in our country, the opposite effect has been produced. Even in our commercial metropolis, where are found those who are most strenuous on this subject, that description of paper supposed to be exempted from the taint of usury can be negotiated only at rates of interest varying from 12 to 24 per cent. per annum. Borrowing at this onerous rate leads to almost certain ruin. It may be answered that only in times of pressure are the rates of interest so high. But what, if the power to regulate the whole question resides with capitalists, is to bring down the rates? What is to make money more plentiful and cheap, when those who possess it have the power to keep it scarce and dear? There is a given amount of capital among us, seeking investment. If our laws rigidly prohibited the taking of more than the legal rate of interest, that capital would be available for all legitimate business purposes. If loans are made reluctantly at legal rates, it is because usurious ones may be obtained, through the violation or evasion of the laws.

The Legislature of 1850, in accordance with a then prevalent sentiment, awakened by the avoidance of a large debt by an incorporated Bank, under the plea of usury, passed a law restraining incorporations from pleading usury. This in my opinion, was a change in the wrong direction. Evils have resulted from that change which are now seriously embarrassing the whole business community. Stimulating at once enterprise and cupidity, that enactment has prompted improvements far too formidable for our means. Impatient for railroads, our citizens, mistaking confidence for capital, have involved themselves and the country in a fearful aggregate of indebtedness. In their zeal to hasten the construction of railroads, time, circumstances, cost, and even their value when completed, have often been disregarded. The question in too many instances seems to have been, not whether the roads were needed, or would pay when constructed, but whether bonds could be negotiated, at no matter what rate of discount. This policy has thrown millions of depreciated railroad securities upon the market, at home and abroad, and now the reaction leaves us with a thousand of miles of unfinished roads, and a stringent money pressure, operating injuriously upon all the business interests of the State. The expediency, therefore, of repealing the law which restrains corporations from pleading usury, is respectfully suggested.

The policy of constructing Railroads by mixing credit with capital, though to a degree useful and safe, has grown into an abuse. Mortgage bonds, when preceded by a solid stock basis, may be properly regarded as [illegible] the completion of legitimate enterprises. But when, as in too many instances, Companies issue bonds greatly exceeding the amount of capital paid in, the consequences cannot fail to prove injurious. The Legislature will, doubtless, impose such restrictions, in this respect, as experience suggests and the general welfare demands.

Connected with our Railway system is another feature of great, but delicate, interest. In their laudable desire to avail themselves of the advantages of such improvements, cities, villages and towns have loaned their credit to Railroad Companies. This is a power which should be sparingly granted by the Legislature, and cautiously exercised by the people. Though in some instances safe, yet, as a general rule, it is better to leave these projects to the enterprise and responsibility of individuals. The experience of the State, in this respect, is not at all calculated to commend the policy.

The Board of Brokers in the City of New-York, though self-constituted, and practically a close corporation, has grown to be a Power in the State, exerting a potent influence over all its monetary affairs, and seriously affecting the pecuniary interests of our own and of other States. The standard of value for public securities, whether National, State, Municipal, or Corporative, is fixed by that Board. That there should be an ascertained, reliable market value for such securities, is readily admitted; and Brokers, in this, as in other countries, are the recognized agents for their sale.

But the *bona fide* transfer of stocks has ceased to be the only, or even the most considerable, item of the business of Brokers. Time sales of securities constitute by far the largest element in the daily operations of the Board. Many of the stocks and bonds quoted daily, though intrinsically worthless, derive and maintain a factitious value, until, by the adroitness and collusion of parties interested, the purposes of their creation are answered, and then, like their equally worthless predecessors, disappear, to give place to other schemes as dishonest in inception and as fraudulent in design. The services of Brokers are frequently required, and from some of their number readily obtained, to depreciate the value of undoubted securities, or to advance the price of bubble shares.

These evils, however, would be comparatively limited in extent, and less alarming in tendency, but for that feature in the operations of the Board to which I have alluded. Its practice of time sales of securities—a practice which now prevails to an alarming extent—fosters and stimulates a wide-spread spirit of gambling. This spirit pervades all classes. It is rife in our cities, and is abroad throughout the country. As in the case of lotteries before their suppression, the temptation which promises large and easy gains, not only excites the hopes of the sanguine, but too frequently overcomes the caution of the prudent. Disastrous failures in legitimate business are often traceable to wild and reckless time operations in stocks. And most of the frauds and defalcations which impair the credit of monied Institutions and destroy confidence in the integrity of individuals, owe their origin to the same pernicious cause.

It is not alleged nor supposed that the Board of Brokers, as such, is composed of men of exceptionable character. On the contrary, it is the high personal respectability and the influential position of the members of the Board, that has so long secured toleration and impunity for transactions so vicious in principle and so destructive in practice.

In view, therefore, of an abuse of such magnitude, and of consequences so injurious, I deem it my duty to submit to the Legislature the propriety of passing a law so far reforming and restraining the traffic in bublic securities as to divest it of this pernicious feature. It is not sufficient that these transactions are, by our present laws, illegal. The evil can only be eradicated by providing adeqeate penalties. An Association whose financial influence is greater even than that of the Government; that has the power to appreciate this, and to depress that class of securities; and to which so large a body of citizens pay tribute, should be required so to conduct its operations as neither to retard the general welfare nor relax the public morals.

There is reason to apprehend, unless some further and more efficient safeguards are thrown around the elective franchise, especially in our cities, that the ballot-boxes will cease to reflect the popular will. Each succeeding election discloses renewed cause of alarm, in combinations to defraud the people, and too frequently, as is feared, with the knowledge and cooperation of those whose official duty it is to preserve the integrity of the ballot-box. Such apprehensions are frequently expressed by those who insist that an investigation would furnish painful confirmation of the truth of all they fear. Heretofore the principle abuse of the elective franchise grew out of illegal voting. But it is alleged and believed that a greater abuse exists now. That abuse has become so formidable, and is practised so boldly, that a result in many of the Election Districts of the City of New-York is supposed to depend less upon the sentiments and intentions of the Electors, than upon the corrupt action of their Inspectors. Frauds of this nature strike at the foundation of our free institutions. A Representative Government cannot endure, even if it were worth preserving, when the integrity of the ballot-box comes to be habitually violated. I cannot doubt, therefore, that a subject of such vital importance will be regarded as worthy of your consideration.

A controversy is pending in our Courts of law between this State and the State of Virginia, which, from the importance of the principles involved, and the extent to which its decision will affect the right of this State to regulate its own domestic affairs, requires your attention. The facts out of which it arose are these: In the month of November, 1852, one JONATHAN LEMMON, a citizen of Virginia, brought into the City of New-York eight persons whom, by the laws of Virginia, he had held as slaves, and with whom, as he alleged, he was on his way to Texas. They were brought, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, who decided that, by virtue of the laws of New-York, they were entitled to their freedom. They were accordingly discharged, and immediately removed to Canada, thus placing themselves beyond the jurisdiction of both our State and our Federal laws. The sum of $5,000 was raised by voluntery contribution among the citizens of New-York to indemnify MR. LEMMON for his loss. So far as individual interests were involved, although an appeal from the Judge's decisions had been taken on behalf of the claimant, the case would have been terminated by these proceedings. But the Governor of Virginia, in a special communication dated December 17, 1852, called the attention of the Legislature of that State to this decision, which he characterized as "contrpry to the spirit of law, as opposed to the established principles which regulate intercourse with foreign nations, and at war with the relations which should subsist between the sister States of this Union, as well as at war with the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution itself." The Governor further recommended that provision should be made by the State for the efficient prosecution of the appeal which had been taken, and for "such other judicial proceedings as might be found necessary and proper for a satisfactory adjustment of the important question involved in this case." In accordance with this recommendation, the Legislature of Virginia subsequently directed the Attorney General of that State to prosecute the appeal, with such other counsel as the Executive might think proper to associate with him. That appeal has not yet been heard, but will probably be argued at the next general term of our Supreme Court.

The language of the law of this State—which declares that "no person held as a slave shall be imported, introduced or brought into this State on any pretence whatever," and that "every such person shall be free,"—is so explicit as to obviate all doubt in regard to its meaning. Its operation can be resisted, therefore, only upon the ground that it is contary to the Constitution of the United States, or to the law of international comity. The law of nations would undoubtedly permit the citizens or subjects of one country to pass through another country with their property—but only with property recognized as such by the same law. Slaves are property only by virtue of local law: where that ceases to have jurisdiction, they cease to be property, and cannot be recognized or treated as such. If the decision of this question rested, therefore, upon the principles of international law—which is the only rule of international comity—I see nothing hostile to those principles in the law of this State, which applies to this case.

But the several States of this Union do not hold to each other the relation of independent powers. The law which regulates their intercourse and controls their conduct towards each other, is the Federal Constitution. By the provisions of that instrument, every State is left entirely free to make such laws in reference to its local institutions as it may see fit. To this there is but one exception. It declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor." Every State is thus prohibited from making any law or regulation by which fugitives from service, which is due under the laws of the State from which they may escape, shall be discharged from that service. The State of New-York has always respected this prohibition, as well as the right of Virginia and of every other State to legalize and regulate Slavery within their own jurisdiction. But she claims equal sovereignty over her own domestic institutions, and the same right of declaring upon what conditions Slavery may be allowed, or whether it shall be allowed at all, within her limits. If this right be denied her, she will be deprived of the most essential attribute of sovereignty—that of deciding upon the civil condition and securing the personal rights of those who may be brought under the protection of her laws.

It seems to me highly important that a question which involves, to so great an extent, the dignity, and the rights of this State, should not be decided without a full and careful examination. At present no provision exists for defending the law of this State against the State of Virginia, either in our own Courts or in the Federal Courts to which the case will undoubtedly be carried if a decision against the law should not otherwise be obtained. I recommend, therefore, the adoption of a resolution directing the Attorney General, together with such counsel as may be associated with him, to defend the rights and the interests of this State in the appeal that has been taken.

Having thus briefly brought to your notice those domestic interests which will demand your attention, it only remains for me to speak of our relations to the Federal Union, of which the State of New-York, by its population and its wealth, constitutes an important part. The powers and duties of the General Government are defined and limited by the Constitution, and relate to those objects only in which all the members of the Confederacy have a common interest. But its action not unfrequently affects our domestic prosperity, as well as our political rights, and may, therefore, very properly, be made the subject of our review.

It is to be regretted that the Executive Veto should have been again interposed to prevent the necessary improvement of the great channels of internal Commerce; but not only would their unimpeded navigation constitute a source of material wealth, but would also give strength and durability to the bonds of our National Union. The States, by relinquishing the power of levying taxes upon Commerce, have divested themselves of the ability to do this work; the duty of its performance, therefore, by tee General Government, seems obvious and imperative.

Many branches of domestic industry are languishing for lack of that protection which proper Tariff regulations would afford; and which, had they been seasonably adopted, would have averted much of the distress consequent upon a paralysis of business, which now pervades the country.

Congress, at its last session, passed an act establishing governments for the portion of the territory acquired from France in 1803, which remained unorganized; and in that act was embodied a repeal of the law, generally known as the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery was prohibited from that territory forever. This prohibition grew out of the agitation in reference to the admission of Missouri as a Slave State, and was supposed to involve concessions from both parties to the controversy. By the terms of the compact then entered into—for such it was, in fact, whatever it might have been in form—Missouri came into the Union with her slavery, and all territory south of the parallel of 36° 30' was left without any restriction as to the character of its its institutions: while on the other hand it was solemnly covenanted that all north of that parallel should be forever exempted from the curse of slavery. The act of Congress embodying this compact, though doubtless subject to the control of the legislative power, carried with it, both in character and in the circumstances under which it was adopted, a solemn pledge of permanency. It was the result of a conflict between antagonistic interests and principles; and though, in my judgment, the North conceded far too much, I cannot doubt that both sections were influenced by a patriotic desire to preserve the integrity of the Union and the peace of the country. The Compromise was, at the time, eminently satisfactory to the South,—as well it might be, for the benefits she was to derive from it were positive and immediate, while those which were to result to the North, were remote and contingent. Still, because it averted seeming dangers, and involved a principle of conciliation that promised to strengthen the bands of the confederacy, it was acquiesced in by the North; and for more than thirty years had commanded the respect and obedience of all sections and of all parties. Its repeal, therefore, has been very generally, and not unjustly, regarded as a violation of good faith on the part of the South, and a proof that our generous confidence in its chivalrous honor had been misplaced. The gross injustice of the transaction is aggravated by the fact, that the concession to Freedom was not withdrawn, until the consideration for which it had been granted had been fully enjoyed. Besides Missouri, Arkansas had been organized out of the territory, and admitted as a Slave State into the Union, and Slavery had taken possession of the whole of the territory south of the dividing parallel, before the compact was repudiated, and the law repealed.

By this act, all the Territory of the United States, with the exception of Oregon, is opened to the extension of Slavery. Against that extension, the State of New-York has always protested. In 1820, and in 1850, and whenever the subject has been presented for legislative action, she has asserted the right and the duty of that body which is charged by the Constitution with the responsibility of making "all needful rules and regulations" for the territory of the United States, to prohibit the extension of Slavery and the increase of its political power. The Missouri Compromise, which allowed its introduction into the Territory south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, was passed against her convictions of justice and of sound policy; but she has ever remained faithful to its provisions and hostile to its infringement or repeal. She had a right, therefore, to expect from other States equal fidelity to the compact which it involved; and she has a right, and it is her duty, to demand a restoration of the Missouri line, as one beyond which Slavery shall not be permitted to pass; or rather,—as required both by the Principle which called our Nation into being and by the law upon which is condition its highest development,—the total exclusion of that anomalous institution from all territory under the jurisdiction of the General Government. We have no wish, nor do we claim the right, to interfere with Slavery in the States; but in nowise do we transcend our prerogative, as a member of the confederacy, when we insist that the Federal Government shall divest itself of all connection with, and all responsibility for, an institution so repugnant to the general sense of justice, and so hostile to the harmony and ultimate prosperity of the country. It cannot have escaped the notice of the attentive observer of our governmental policy, that it has, for many years, departed widely from that indicated by the founders of the Republic, viz: the recognition of Slavery as an anomalous institution, repugnant to all their cherished ideas of the rights of man, and consequently to be localized, restricted to the narrowest possible limits, and gradually extirpated by the growth of those principles which form the basis of our political edifice. It was an evil day for both North and South when this policy was departed from, and the powers of the General Government were perverted to the extending and nationalizing of Slavery; to the upbuilding of an institution purely local in its character, at the expense of the integests of freedom, which should be regarded as dominant and universal. It is a just cause of complaint on the part of New-York, that discriminations should be made, in our National legislation, which tend to embarrass our industrial enterprises, and to deprive us of that relative political influence that of right belongs to us, by concessions to the Slave States, which neither comity nor sound statesmanship, nor a true regard for the interests of our country as a whole, can for a moment sanction. Thus have been engendered sectional divisions, and sectional interests have been stimulated into antagonism; and ill-feeling, unworthy of our fraternal character, engendered; all of which might have been avoided had the Federal Government adhered to its original policy, as good faith and justice to all demanded. However deeply the patriot may deplore the agitations growing out of the Slavery question, and the alienation of feeling consequent thereupon, it is in vain to expect that they can be allayed by any legislation that ignores the moral sentiment of our people, and ruptures long existing compacts; or by anything that falls short of restoring our Government to its original policy upon that question.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in expressing the belief that the peace and permanent welfare of the whole community, as well as the political rights of this State, demand the restoration of that prohibition of Slavery in Territories which was embodied in the Missouri Compromise, and repealed by Congress at the last session; and I recommend to the Legislature the adoption of such measures as may tend most effectually to the promotion of that result; to the protection of the political rights of the State against the further increase of Slave representation in either branch of Congress, and to this restoration of that generous confidence and mutual regard which are essential to the stability of that Union, upon which our respectability abroad and our domestic welfare must always largely depend.

There is much, in a review of the interests of our State, to fill with thankfulness for the present, and inspire large hopes for its future. Its destinies are, to some extent, committed to our hands. While endeavoring to discharge our respective duties, with constant reference to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, let us rely for aid upon Him who holds in His hands the destinies of nations and individuals, and, seeking His favor and guidance, secure the benediction pronounced upon that people whose God is the Lord.

ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1855. MYRON H. CLARK.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Orchestra Arm-chairs, $1 each; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½. DRESS CIRCLE SEATS MAY BE SECURED FROM 9 A. M. TILL 3 P. M. DAILY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
OPERA FOR TWO NIGHTS MORE BY REQUEST.
GRAND HOLIDAY BILL
FOR
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1855,
M'lle NAU, Mr. ST. ALBYN and the TROUPE,
in the 2d and 3d acts of Balfe's
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Arline.......M'lle Nau.
Thaddeus.......Mr. St. Albyn.
Followed by a grand
MUSICAL OLIO,
In which Miss [illegible], Mr. St. Albyn and Mr. Irving will appear.
Grand Overture by the celebrated Orchestra.
To conclude with the laughable extravaganza called
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.
Mr. Crummles.......Mr. [illegible]
WEDNESDAY—Grand Final Performance in aid of the Suffering Poor of New-York.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. [illegible] Broadway.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
The popular burlesque on the Opera of
SOMNAMBULA,
in three acts, with beautiful scenery, dresses, &c. Preceding the Opera a superior Ethiopian Entertainment; and still adhering to this company's unalterable motto,
"FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY."
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING, at
NO. 472 BROADWAY.
Ethiopian Minstrelsy, to conclude with a burlesque Opera or Farce.
N. B.—A change of programme EVERY WEEK.
H. WOOD, Business Manager.
GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼, precisely.
Admission, 25 cents.

NOTICE.—The Musical public of Philadelphia and adjacent cities, are hereby informed that I am not connected in any way with the band of Minstrels now performing at the Chestnut-st. Theatre, under the assumed name of Wood & Christy's Minstrels, and that I will pay no debts of their contracting. GEORGE CHRISTY,
No. 472 Broadway, New-York, late of No. 444.

A CARD.—Philadelphians and others are cautioned against the imposition which is now being practised upon them by a band of minstrels, who perform nightly at the Chestnut-st. Theatre, under the assumed name of Wood & Christy's Minstrels. H. WOOD, No. 472 Broadway, New-York, late of No. 444.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—MR. BUCHANAN, the American Actor, who has been received with great enthusiasm at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburg, Glasgow, and all the principal cities of Great Britain, during the last three years, will make his First Appearance, since his return to the United States, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1855, in the character of Hamlet.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION for the BENEFIT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS, to be held at Niblo's Saloon, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1855. Dodworth's Band is engaged. Tickets $3, to admit a gentleman and two ladies.
ANDREW L. BYRNE, President.
THOS. P. KELLY, 1st Vice President.
JAS. A. CAROLIN, 2d Vice President.
WM. [illegible], Treasurer.
JOHN E. McMENOMY, Secretary.

HOPE CHAPEL.—SUCCESS OF THE PANORAMIC TABLEAUX OF THE LIFE OF OUR SAVIOUR—Comprising over 40 of the most interesting scenes of the life of Christ, with an explanatory lecture by Mr. Clarke. The Chapel is comfortably warm, and cushioned seats. Open every evening this week. Tickets 25 cents—to commence at 7 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Will be let for ORATORIOS, CONCERTS, LECTURES and BALLS. The floor and decorations for Balls will surpass anything of the kind, either in this country or in Europe. Apply at No. 41 Wall-st. JAMES PHALEN, President.

READING AND ELOCUTION, BROOKLYN.—Professor F. T. RUSSELL will give Readings and Recitations from the Poets and Dramatic Authors, at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL BALL FOR the benefit of the "NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND," will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1855. Tickets may be procured from the Managers.

ROMAN GALLERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By the most celebrated Italian and other masters, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents. Open from 9 to 5, and 7 to 9 o'clock.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—No. 561 Broadway. This Museum contains the largest collection in the world. Wednesday from 12 to 4 o'clock P. M., exclusively for ladies.

DRY GOODS.

MME. RUTTKAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Shirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 130 9th-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, MERINOS,
And all kinds of
DRESS GOODS.
LYONS & JONES, No. 277 Hudson-st.,
(Between Canal and Spring-sts.)
N. B.—Embroideries, &c. Good Kid Gloves, 2s. 6d.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A Handsome Velvet Cloak for $25.
A Handsome Rich Satin Cloak from $10 to $20.
Moire Antique, richly trimmed with velvet and fringe, $[illegible].
Cloth Cloaks from $5 to $15, reduced to nearly half their original prices. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

BRUSSELS POINT LACES.—MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway, are selling point à l'Aiguille, Valenciennes, Honiton and Chantilly laces, at prices much below former seasons; their stock of black thread veils are unequaled in style and prices; also Paris, St. Gaul, and Glasgow embroideries of every description. N. B.—Several articles of a new description of lace just invented, M. & G. being the exclusive agents for it.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.—FANCY GOODS, &c.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 3 and 4, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine and 33 Cedar-sts., a choice collection of bronze and ormolu clocks, shades and stands, candelabras, card-receivers, [illegible], &c.; China decorated and painted vases, colognes, card-receivers, statuettes, fruit-baskets, inkstands with bisque figures, colognes, jewel caskets, decorated tea and coffee sets, richly decorated coffee-cups, dinner and dessert sets; also, decorated bisque figures, colognes, jewel stands, statuettes, Bohemian glass vases, card-receivers, cologne decanters, wines, &c.; also, silver-plated tea-services, toddy-kettles, coffee-urns, castors, flint cut bottles, cake-baskets; tea, table, and dessert spoons and forks, toddy-ladles, sugar scoops and tongs, balance-handled knives. The goods will be on exhibition on Tuesday next.

For other Auction Sales, see Sixth Page.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of biles.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the suddenrise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.
No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over [illegible] years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

LEE & CO'S
GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES, OFFICE SIGNS, &c.
Office, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.
Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any Landscape, Lettering, or any design required upon them.
They obstruct the view from, but admit the view to the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects, [illegible]